

Law Enforcement News

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Supreme Court rules on unbiased juries, liability in search cases

The U.S. Supreme Court has continued its springtime cascade of rulings on criminal justice issues in recent weeks, handing down decisions in cases involving a defendant's right to an unbiased jury and liability of local governments for police violations of the Constitution.

Last month, the Court also agreed to hear two cases in which prosecutors are seeking further relaxation of constitutional curbs on searches and seizures.

In an appeal by the State of Rhode Island, the Court unanimously overturned a Federal appellate court's ruling that the presence of four armed, uniformed state troopers and eight other guards at a defendant's trial created the risk that jurors would assume the defendants were dangerous criminals.

The Court's ruling in *Holbrook v. Flynn* reinstated the robbery conviction of Charles Flynn, who was tried along with five co-defendants in a Rhode Island state court for the \$4 million armed robbery in 1975 of a safe-deposit vault in Providence.

The Court declared that the presence of uniformed troopers in the front row at the trial did not deny the defendant's right to an unbiased trial.

A request by defense lawyers that guards attend the trial in civilian clothes was rejected by the state courts on the grounds that a labor contract precluded the state troopers from working in civilian clothes. The troopers were the only personnel available at the time.

A Federal appellate court in Boston had thrown out the conviction, ruling that the state had made no showing that it was necessary to have so many guards present in uniform, merely because of the possibility that the defendants might flee.

The Supreme Court, in reversing the decision, held that the "conspicuous" presence of security personnel at a trial was not necessarily prejudicial.

"The presence of guards at a defendant's trial need not be interpreted as a sign that he is particularly dangerous or culpable," wrote Justice Thurgood Marshall.

Marshall went on to note that since society has "become inured to the presence of armed guards in most public places," guards placed some distance from the accused might cause jurors to perceive them "more as elements of an impressive drama than as reminders of the defendant's special status."

Even if there was a slight degree of prejudice evident, Marshall said, it would be justified by security needs. He rejected the defendant's argument that the state court could have reduced the chances of prejudice by requiring the troopers to wear civilian clothes.

As a result of a 6-3 decision by the Court, a Cincinnati physician will be allowed to proceed with a \$20-million lawsuit against the government of Hamilton County, Ohio, for a 1977 incident involving law-enforcement officers who,

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Lucas case backlash hits two Louisiana detectives

Law enforcement officers and observers close to the case of serial killer Henry Lee Lucas are puzzled by what appears to some as a politically-motivated backlash aimed at two detectives of the St. Tammany Parish, La., Sheriff's Office.

A parish grand jury recently threw out four murder cases involving Lucas and said it would continue its investigation into how the killings were "solved."

The grand jury's action led to the transfer of Detectives Edgar McGehee and Dennis LaRocca from the sheriff's detective squad to the civil staff after the parish's district attorney, Walter P. Reed, told Sheriff Patrick J. Canulette that investigative reports by the two detectives would no longer be accepted by his office.

Sources close to the investigation have said the two men are reportedly under investigation by a grand jury probing possible perjury and evidence tampering in the cases.

But law enforcers are perplexed by the turnaround. Sgt. Boh Prince of the Texas Rangers, who heads that state's Lucas Task Force, called the four cases — the 1982 slayings of teenager Roxanne Sharp and motel clerk Kenneth Broyles, the 1983 murder of housewife Ruth Ann Manguno and the 1978 murder of St. Tammany sheriff's Sgt. Louis H. Wagner — have been among the "strongest cases we've seen."

Lucas, a Texas drifter who confessed to killing hundreds of people in a coast-to-coast murder spree, became the center of a new controversy last year when he

recanted his confessed role in nearly 600 murders. An ensuing article by Dallas Times-Herald reporter Hugh Aynesworth asserted that Lucas murdered only three people — his mother in 1960, for which he was imprisoned for 10 years, his common-law wife, Becky Powell, and an elderly Texas woman, Kate Rich, for whose murder he was arrested more than two years ago.

Since that time, investigators from across the country have worked with the Lucas Task Force in an effort to close the books on unsolved murders in their jurisdictions.

To date, according to Prince, 162 law-enforcement agencies believe Lucas to have been involved in murders within their states. So far, there have been 11 convictions of Lucas, resulting in one death sentence, six life sentences, two 75-year terms, and one each of 60 years and 40 years. Nine of the convictions are for murders in Texas, one in West Virginia and one in Michigan.

Prince said that of the 162 agencies who believe Lucas to be responsible for previously unsolved homicides, there are "different levels of certainty." Some agencies have filed charges, Prince said, while others have officers who believe Lucas responsible. In some cases, he said, there are disagreements between agencies as to Lucas's involvement.

According to Steve Egger, a serial-murder analyst who has interviewed Lucas extensively, Det. McGehee "probably did more leg work on his own and

more investigation into the cases where Lucas was a suspect in Louisiana than in any of the other cases."

McGehee invoked the Fifth Amendment against self-incrimination last year when informed he was the subject of a criminal investigation. According to Egger, McGehee obtained physical evidence from Lucas — a latent fingerprint taken from the counter of the Slidell motel owned by victim Kenneth Broyles — which, to Egger's understanding, the local district attorney lost.

Egger added that McGehee is held in quite high esteem by the Texas Rangers. "The man had 19 years investigative experience with New Orleans and he's one hell of an investigator," Egger said.

McGehee has been a police officer for 30 years, 16 in the New Orleans Police Department and 14 years in St. Tammany. He has been a detective for 20 of those years.

Det. LaRocca served six years with the Jefferson Parish Sheriff's Office and seven years in St. Tammany. Eight of those years have been spent as a detective.

Both detectives have accepted the transfers while denying any wrongdoing. Sheriff Canulette said that with the district attorney refusing to accept any investigative reports from either officer, they were in a "stagnant position." Canulette said that from an administrative standpoint, the lateral transfers had to be made. "We can't have people

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Law enforcers see reduced threat from ultra-right wing

It's been just over a year since local and Federal law enforcement agencies engaged in a four-day standoff with the armed right-wing extremist group known as the Covenant, the Sword and the Arm of the Lord (CSA) on the Missouri-Arkansas border. At that time, as police gathered at the Missouri-Arkansas border to face a possible siege to the death, such neo-Nazi groups, which also include the Order and the Posse Comitatus, were considered a "proven threat" to law enforcement and already had the deaths of several law-enforcement officers at their hands.

Since then, some law-enforcement officials say, many of these groups have been effectively dismantled through the ar-

rests of key members and are more a cause for "unease" than fear.

The groups, which typically preach an anti-Semitic, white supremacist philosophy, can be categorized as "spiritually misguided," said James W. Elder, special agent in charge of the St. Louis office of the U.S. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms. "They're people who don't fit in with society's established norms. I guess you would call them the socially disenfranchised."

The 12-year-old Posse Comitatus, estimated to be the largest of these groups, was founded in Wisconsin by James Wickstrom, who once boasted that the group could "spark a total war in this state."

At one time, law enforcement officials estimate, the group had as many as 2,000 members throughout the Midwest. Now, with the organization's leaders jailed or in self-imposed exile, the forces of the Posse Comitatus have been scattered. The group reached its zenith of notoriety in 1983 when Gordon Kahl, a member from North Dakota, shot and killed two Federal marshals near Medina, N.D. Kahl was killed four months later in a gun battle with sheriff's deputies in Jonesboro, Ark., but not before he killed Lawrence County Sheriff Gene Matthews.

Wisconsin law enforcement officials say that the group is now little more than a cause for unease. "It's a problem that was here for a long time and was final-

ly taken care of," said Shawano County Sheriff Walter Schardt. "It's over with, and there's just no activity here."

Most of the group moved out of Shawano County, said chief deputy Lloyd Heinz, and moved to neighboring Manitowoc, although he cautioned, "It will never totally be the end; they'll still get around a little bit."

According to Manitowoc Sheriff Tom Koucourek, the group has not posed any threat to his county. "They have an old farmhouse which they've remodeled into a kind of school setting where they hold their Bible meetings and some of the children attend school," he said.

While Koucourek said that there has been no trouble from the group as yet, the group held

"maneuvers" just over the county line in Shawano County some two years ago. "It was regular paramilitary-type maneuvers," Koucourek said. "I haven't heard they were holding any more of those. There was some concern with the neighbors and a lot of rifle fire. Other than that we really haven't had any problems."

Although the group's past activities in Manitowoc may not have seemed particularly threatening, the group has been known for hoarding large caches of weapons and ammunition. "In Shawano County they ran into a cache of weapons," said Koucourek, "and I suspect they're doing the same thing here but I haven't had the opportunity

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Around the Nation

Northeast

MARYLAND — The Baltimore County planning board last month recommended a capital budget that would provide funds for a new, comprehensive police communications network, a driver-training course and a police laboratory. The high-band communications system for police and fire services was budgeted for \$1.6 million, although police had requested \$8.1 million.

The State Senate voted 26-21 last month against a bill that would drop the death penalty for offenders under age 18. A House committee had previously rejected a similar bill.

The state House of Representatives has approved legislation that would overturn a ruling by the state Court of Appeals that said manufacturers of cheap handguns could be sued by victims if the guns are used in crimes. The bill goes on to the Senate.

MASSACHUSETTS — Probes of alleged civil rights abuses against Asian-Americans make up one-fourth of all cases handled by the Boston Police Department's Community Disorder Unit, according to a Boston Globe report. Groups representing Asians have charged racism, but police say the disproportion is due to a higher percentage of cases being reported by Asians.

NEW YORK — The state's Appellate Division upheld a decision to toss out a manslaughter indictment against New York City Police Officer Stephen Sullivan in connection with the 1984 shotgun death of Eleanor Bumpurs. The emotionally-disturbed Bumpurs was shot by Sullivan when, armed with a kitchen knife, she resisted an eviction attempt to which police had been called for assistance. The appellate panel

ruled Sullivan could not be held criminally liable because he believed "in good faith" that his brother officers were "in imminent danger."

The Erie County Police Department is 12 cars the better these days, thanks to public generosity. The cars were donated to the department after Sheriff Thomas Higgins issued an appeal for vehicles to be used in undercover operations.

A 20-year-old Brooklyn man has been charged with the slaying of an off-duty New York Housing Police officer last month. Alexander Evans, who was on probation from a 1984 robbery conviction, reportedly confronted Officer James Holmes outside a housing project as Holmes was on his way to visit a friend March 23. Following an altercation, Evans took Holmes' gun and left, returning almost immediately to shoot Holmes several times in the chest and stomach. Housing Police Chief John Henry said the motive for the shooting was unclear.

PENNSYLVANIA — A state Superior Court in Philadelphia has ruled that persons found not guilty of crimes by reason of insanity cannot be held in mental institutions unless evidence shows that they pose a danger to the community.

RHODE ISLAND — The state's correctional facility for juveniles last year showed a population explosion, reportedly due to longer sentences and an increased number of successful prosecutions. The facility housed 681 inmates in 1981, and 1,023 last year.

Southeast

ALABAMA — Following 17 escapees from the Limestone Correctional Facility in six months, state prison commissioner Freddie Smith has announced that an

additional 30 guards and a second warden will be assigned to the prison.

FLORIDA — More than half of 52 people shot by Orlando police were unarmed, according to a recent study. The study, which analyzed a five-and-a-half-year period covering 1.8 million calls for service, also said 43 percent of those shot were fleeing at the time.

Gov. Bob Graham, citing the state's extensive coastline and its large population of Cubans and Nicaraguans, has announced plans to seek \$2 million from the Legislature to fund a statewide antiterrorism unit.

GEORGIA — Mayor Billy Johnson of Wadley has issued a shoot-to-kill order to police in an effort to stop a rash of burglaries in the town of 2,800. Johnson last year ordered his five-member police force to shoot stray dogs.

LOUISIANA — The City of New Orleans has agreed to pay more than \$2.8 million to 13 residents who charged police with abusing them during the investigation of a police officer's slaying in 1980. The out-of-court settlement of the lawsuit stems from the shooting death of Gregory Neupert, a white officer. Four blacks were killed in raids by police hunting Neupert's killer, and ensuing brutality charges forced the resignation of police superintendent James Parsons.

NORTH CAROLINA — A jury last month acquitted Sheriff Jim Proffitt of Guilford County of a bribery charge stemming from a sexual affair with an inmate's girlfriend.

TENNESSEE — A judge has declared a mistrial in a case involving Shelby County Sheriff Eugene Barksdale, who was accused of chaining 12 inmates to a prison fence. The judge's involvement in the case reportedly prompted the mistrial, since he had ordered the inmate population reduced.

Sheriff Marion Carson of Scott County resigned April 1 after pleading guilty to a cocaine conspiracy charge. Under an agreement with prosecutors, he faces a maximum sentence of 15 years in prison and a \$10,000 fine. His arrest last month followed a two-and-a-half-year probe of corruption in eastern Tennessee.

Midwest

INDIANA — A state law to protect bars and restaurant owners and party hosts from liability suits filed by the victims of drunken drivers took effect April 1. The law is intended to shift the responsibility for damages to the drinking drivers themselves.

A state police investigation has officially termed the death of James A. Cooley, 52, a homicide. Cooley's death in April 1985, which resulted from 32 hammer blows to the head, had originally been labeled a suicide by a Hobart coroner.

KENTUCKY — Sheriff Jim Wheeler of Ohio County was in serious condition earlier this month after he was shot in the arm and back outside the Owensboro courthouse April 1. Dennis Minton, 18, has been charged with attempted murder.

OHIO — The state Supreme Court last month gave unanimous backing to the reliability of intoxilyzer tests in drunken-driving cases. The justices said that courts analyzing the accuracy of breath-test results should rely on calibration checks as "the truest measure of accuracy" of the machines, and not on manufacturer's design specifications.

WEST VIRGINIA — Gov. Arch Moore last month signed into law a bill that would raise the state's drinking age from 19 to 21, effective July 1.

WISCONSIN — A judge has ordered the suspended police chief of Iola, Michael Schertz, to stand trial on charges of misconduct and stealing handguns.

Plains States

NEBRASKA — The State Patrol plans to double its 30-car fleet of Ford Mustangs. The cars have earned rave reviews from troopers, along with complaints from speeders who say they're hard to spot.

WYOMING — The Shoshoni Town Council has cut the town's four-member police department in half, and laid off three other city employees, in an effort to cut the budget.

Police Chief Chris Matson of

Glenrock was fired by the Town Council March 25, after the council charged him with a lack of leadership.

Southwest

COLORADO — A jury has acquitted Adams County Sheriff Bert Johnson of sexual assault and extortion charges. He still faces charges of embezzlement.

TEXAS — Kleberg County Sheriff Jim Scarborough got a present from a rich uncle — Uncle Sam — April 2, when the U.S. Customs Service presented him with a \$1-million check for his department's help in a drug-smuggling case. Scarborough, 65, who has been sheriff of Kleberg County since 1973, said the county will invest the money and use the interest to build a new jail.

Austin police are abandoning an electric shock device after two years of field use. Police officials said the device is unreliable and does not help subdue suspects.

Far West

ALASKA — Police in Anchorage will be trained to recognize hypothermia as part of a Cold Alert program for street people. The move was taken in response to the freezing death of a homeless man in an alley Jan. 23.

CALIFORNIA — The largest storefront sting operation in Los Angeles police history has hauled in 32 suspects and recovered \$6 million in stolen merchandise.

OREGON — More than 12,000 marijuana plants, worth an estimated \$18.8 million, were destroyed on Bureau of Land Management tracts in western Oregon in 1985. The amount is twice that reported in 1984.

WASHINGTON — Proposed legislation that would stiffen state laws against child abuse was stymied last month after a state senator opposed the bill as an intrusion on parents' rights. The bill would make it illegal to throw, kick, cut, burn or strike a youngster with a closed fist, shake a child under three years old, interfere with a child's breathing or threaten a child with a deadly weapon. Slapping or spanking a child would be permitted as long as it did not cause unreasonable pain and left only temporary bruise or welts. Sen. Ellen Craswell used a parliamentary tactic to thwart passage of the measure.

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Cook County eyes video as officer safeguard

Save officers' lives? Protect against questionable brutality charges? The word around Cook County, Ill., is that a new video system that attaches to patrol cars could help to achieve both ends.

After the death of Cook County sheriff's officer Michel Ridges during a traffic stop last October, fellow officer David Copeland began making inquiries into how an officer's safety could be improved during such stops.

Ridges was shot to death as he approached a car he had stopped for not having license plates.

"It always bothers you when that happens," said Copeland. "I just felt real, real bad about it."

Copeland had heard of a home video system that he thought might be useful in patrol cars. He contacted Roger Peterson, president of PMMI, a Texas firm that makes a video system which films the rear view of a motor home and projects the image onto a small screen.

Peterson prepared a prototype for Copeland within a month. Although Peterson thought only minor adjustments would be needed to adapt the system to a patrol car, so many changes were ultimately needed that the system was made into something "totally different."

According to Peterson, police departments in small and large cities nationwide have been ask-

ing him about the system, which was due on the market this month.

Since mid-December 1985, two systems have been tested at different times on sheriff's patrol cars. One of the video systems records in color and is mounted atop the car on the light bar, next to a light for filming at night. This system has a videotape recorder attached to a camera.

The other system, which records in black and white, is mounted on the dashboard. This system, which does not require extra light, has a videotape recorder half the size of a cigar box tucked between the armrests of the car's bucket seats.

The videotape recorder uses 8-mm film which cannot be erased from the control panel on the driver's side. The fixed-focus video camera can record clearly at distances from 18 inches to infinity.

While both systems work, there are problems with each, according to Officer Nick Johnstone, who volunteered to test the system.

Johnstone said that license plates look like blurs when recorded on black-and-white film at night. "They reflect light," he said.

Because license plates are built into the car, he said, the color film is too light on sunny days, making the license numbers hard to read. "You sometimes can't tell a



Dashboard-mounted video camera keeps an eye on officers during traffic stops.

Minneapolis Star & Tribune

C from a Q," said Johnstone. On overcast days, however, the color camera is said to take beautiful pictures.

The color camera, mounted on top of the car, also tends to get dirty from rain and slush. In addition, Johnstone said, the system and his radio transmitter cannot be used simultaneously. Johnstone, who keeps Peterson up to date on how the system is working, said all that appears to

he needed is a new cable.

"It's just one of those mechanical problems that you can't foresee," he said.

When the system is marketed, a vault stored in the trunk will be added to protect the system from theft, fire, water and temperature extremes.

Johnstone said the system does make him feel safer because of the "evidence" the camera can

record, such as drunken driving.

According to Peterson, however, the system's main purpose is to protect officers and to save them from possibly being shot.

Due to budget shortages, the sheriff's department has not yet decided whether to buy the system. Nonetheless, said Dennis Walsh, a department spokesman, the system is well liked.

Love it or hate it:

Jury still out on Illinois DUI law

A new Illinois state law that mandates court appearances by defendants and police officers in drunken driving cases sparked considerable concern when the law took effect in January. Four months later, although police and prosecutors concede that it is still too soon to accurately assess the law's impact, the statute has not led to a drop in drunken driving arrests, as was first predicted.

Police officers, meanwhile, have had few complaints about having to make court appearances on their days off and picking up overtime pay in the process.

Under the old law, there were fewer hearings and those hearings could be continued on another date if the officer was not available. Now, officers must be available to testify within 30 minutes notice, even on days off, or the case will be dismissed.

"I think it's a good law," said St. Clair County Sheriff Mearle Justus, "but they're bogged down in procedure." Justus, who had initially predicted that the new law would lead to a decrease in citations for driving under the influence, maintained that many officers will let potential DUI cases slip through in order to safeguard their free time.

While Justus concedes that it is still a little too early to gauge the impact of the law on the number of DUI arrests, he said that the

law has indisputably created more court time for police officers. "I said then, and I still think, that they're going to use discretion and often will not charge people with DUI," he said. "They'll charge them with something else."

Justus's assessment is not one shared by all, however. Lieut. Guy Westbrook of the Cahokia police said that DUI arrests by his department have increased. "First off," he said, "we pay them for their time. They get \$40 for a trip to the court. That's kind of like a second job to them, quite frankly. On your day off if you're going to make \$40, fine. We have not let the new law stymie us at all."

Westbrook likened the general reaction to the new law to that initially accorded the Supreme Court's Miranda decision. "Everyone across the country screamed how this was going to stifle law enforcement and this proved not to be the case," he said.

There has been ample concern over how the law will affect department budgets, but Westbrook said that money derived from fines helps to pay for officers' overtime. However, officers with the St. Clair Sheriff's Department are entitled to only \$300 a year in overtime pay regardless of extra time spent in

court as a consequence of the new law.

Police in Cahokia write more DUI tickets than any other agency except the state police, said Westbrook. Two of the town's officers write about 500 DUI tickets each and have never lost a case in court, he said.

Police Chief Robert Hurst of Belleville maintained that paying overtime to officers for off-duty court appearances has hurt his budget. Hurst had initially predicted that the cost of the new law would be "devastating" to his department, but he now said that he won't know how much the law is cutting into his budget until the end of the year.

Under Belleville's police contract, officers get a half-day's pay for court appearances on their days off regardless of the amount of time spent in court. In some cases officers are paid for being on call.

"It is costing us more money for court appearances than it did before," said Hurst. "Any time we're paying money out it's trouble."

Caseville Police Officer Scott Bachesta, who handles the majority of DUI cases for that department, said there seem to be more DUI cases now with the new law than there were before. However, Bachesta said that he

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Study confirms: lab work hurting Chicago drug cases

A 15-month study by the Chicago Crime Commission has confirmed claims by a local newspaper that the prosecution of narcotics cases in that city is being severely hampered by the police crime laboratory's failure to perform analyses of suspected drugs in time for preliminary court hearings.

The Chicago Tribune had asserted that people charged with selling and using drugs in Chicago are rarely sent to prison because the criminal justice system is ill-equipped to handle the growing number of drug cases.

The Tribune study prompted the Chicago Police Department to double the number of civilian chemists who analyze suspected narcotics. However, crime lab director Paul Gall said he had been told of a general hiring freeze because of an \$80-million gap in the city's budget for 1986. "We have the largest single budget increase to hire civilian personnel in the history of the crime lab," Gall said. "So far, we haven't been able to hire anyone."

Gall added that even if he were to start hiring immediately, it would take at least six months before the new chemists had enough expertise to authenticate their findings in court.

An overwhelming backlog of narcotics testing has resulted in

the dismissal of 25 percent of the 7,000 felony narcotics cases that entered the court system during a 13-month period in 1983-1984, the Tribune's study reported.

The crime commission's own study found that 1,000 narcotics cases had been dismissed because the drug testing had not been done in time for the preliminary hearing. The conviction rate for felony drug cases is the lowest for any felony crime in the city, the Tribune claimed, noting that frequent failure by the lab to have narcotics tests done in time for the preliminary hearing was a major reason for the low conviction rate.

Under the state law, a preliminary hearing must be held within 30 days if a defendant cannot make bail and within 60 days if bail is met. If lab results are not available at the time of the hearings, the case is usually dismissed.

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People and Places

Model officer

Which is more intimidating, a lady cop with a gun on her hip or a beautiful model in a white, sequin-drenched gown? Adela Rivera says the beautiful gown gets them every time, and she should know. When it's automobile-show time, that lady cop puts aside the gun on her hip and transforms herself into one of Chrysler Motors' favorite car-show models.

Rivera became a Detroit street-patrol officer in 1977 but was laid off four years later for budgetary reasons. With her job gone, she tried her hand at modeling.

Chrysler liked her so much that they started using her as a model in Detroit auto shows. In January 1985, she was recalled to the police force but Chrysler asked her if she would be available to work at auto shows around the country.

Rivera was granted a leave of absence by her superiors. That leave ended April 1.

"I don't look like this at all when I'm working as a cop," she told a Chicago Tribune reporter. "Of course I wear the regulation uniform. I carry a .38 Smith & Wesson. I have to tie my hair up in a bun, because police regulations say that your hair can't come down below the middle of your ears. I don't wear any makeup. And my nails are trimmed very short. You could never load a gun with nails like these," she said, showing off her long, lacquered nails.

Rivera said that she can see men hiding behind cars looking at her at the auto show. "There's so much fear of rejection. I think I intimidate them more like this than when I'm in uniform."

On a given day, Rivera said, 25 to 30 men might approach her at

the car show and ask her out for a drinks, dinner or the movies. "Men don't generally come up to a police officer in uniform, with a gun on her hip, and ask her out," she said.

There are drawbacks, however, to such a glamorous life. Rivera said that at 31 she is "quickly approaching fossilhood" in the world of modeling. Her police job, on the other hand, gives her excellent benefits, a pension and job security.

Compounding matters is the stereotyped image many people have of models. "A lot of men look at models like, 'Nice house, nobody home,'" she noted. "And sometimes you do feel as if you're turning into an intellectual vegetable," she said. "You find yourself saying to you fellow models, 'Where did you buy that lipstick?' or 'Was the coleslaw good at lunch today?'"

The modeling work has offered a healthy respite from the mental strain of policing, Rivera reflected. After a while, she said, "you start asking yourself if there is anyone in the world who doesn't beat his wife, or molest his kids, or have his house robbed."

Lieut. Fred Williams of the Detroit police said the department is glad to have Rivera back. "She's a damn good police officer," he said.

"It will be nice to get acquainted with my old police officer friends," said Rivera. "I know what their attitude will be: 'Okay, glamor-puss, it's over. Back to the real world.'"

Double duty

Santa Ana, Calif., Police Chief Raymond C. Davis won a promotion in February, but this is no time to be getting a swelled head,

particularly since he'll now be wearing two hats.

On February 12, Davis was officially named to the newly created position of Deputy City Manager/Police. Fira and Emergency Services. Davis, who has been Santa Ana's chief since 1973, will retain the subtitle of police chief although the day-to-day operations of the police department will be run by Deputy Chief Eugene Hansen.

The police and fire departments consume some 58 percent of the city's budget. The change to joint administration under Davis will reportedly allow the departments to share some services.

"There won't be a dramatic overnight change," said Davis, who noted that the move has been considered for some time.

Honor roll

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d was honored by Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government for distinguished public service at the school's 50th anniversary celebration April 9.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger received similar medals at a ceremony in Washington held in March.

The three were chosen for awards by a panel of five Kennedy School officials. They will meet again to recommend additional recipients.

A 50th anniversary public service medal was also awarded to Joseph A. Califano, the former Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, said Harvard officials.

Those who received the nonpar-

tisan awards, said Dean Graham T. Allison, were "people who have achieved standing in public service."

The dean cited Meese's role in developing the subcabinet training program and his interest in "the competence of political appointees in government."

Under the subcabinet program, now four years old, 250 senior White House executives have participated in leadership training seminars led by officials and professors of the Kennedy School.

The award to Meese did not meet with universal acclaim on the Harvard campus. "It sounds like a joke," said Harvard Law School professor Laurence H. Tribe. "He does not seem to be a distinguished public servant or a distinguished attorney general."

Tribe's fellow law-school professor Alan M. Derahowitz called the award an "absolute disgrace." He said the Kennedy School must learn that it is not "an opportunistic place where career-oriented people can butter up to those in power."

Mac is back

Following a serious heart operation earlier this year, San Jose Police Chief Joseph McNamara is back on the job — and on the basketball court — and in his rose garden — and at the typewriter working on a sequel to his bestselling novel, "The First Directive."

McNamara underwent an angioplasty procedure in February to clear out clogged coronary arteries. "The image in everyone's mind was that I had bypass surgery," said McNamara. "What I had, which

was no fun and was serious enough, was balloon angioplasty, in which they insert a catheter through an artery in your groin and move it up to your heart and try to unplug the arteries."

McNamara's operation turned out to be even more of an ordeal than he bargained for. "A piece of the equipment broke off in my heart and it took four hours when it was supposed to take only one hour. My artery became hemorrhaged and it wasn't any fun."

He's back though, 10 pounds lighter and looking forward to playing third base in the police league this year. As for the weight loss, McNamara said everyone thinks the illness was responsible, but in fact it's the low-cholesterol diet he's had to maintain. "It's all the fried potatoes, bacon and sausage. I really feel good and I'm back jogging, playing tennis and working at my crazy job."

McNamara apparently felt well enough to sit up for a few minutes of court time during a recent benefit basketball game against the staff of a local TV station. The effort turned out to be doubly worthwhile, as the police team won, 41-36, and the game raised more than \$1,000 to benefit the Police Amateur Athletic Foundation and the senior class at Independence High School.

And, so as not to miss a beat in his high-energy life style, McNamara is now completing a sequel to "The First Directive," which was a national bestseller in paperback. "I got a call the other day from somebody in Hollywood about making it into a movie," he said. "So life is exciting and fun."

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Two detectives in Lucas backlash

Continued from Page 1
sitting around doing nothing."

Canulette said he has been shown no proof that the officers have broken any laws or have done anything wrong. "I'm still waiting for the grand jury to come in," he said. "We're not privileged to that kind of information."

The Dallas Times-Herald reported that in one murder investigation, McGehee claimed to

have found a gun used in the 1978 slaying of St. Tammany sheriff's Sgt. Louis H. Wagner in the home of Lucas's half-sister. The newspaper also said that McGehee had found a pubic hair from Lucas at the scene of a murder. In the Manguno case, the paper said, McGehee claimed to have found a hair belonging to the victim in a car Lucas had abandoned.

Sheriff Jim Boutwell of Williamson County, Tex., who along with Prince heads the Lucas Task Force, expressed surprise at the probe into McGehee's investigation, noting, "Ed is an extremely professional officer."

Boutwell, Prince, LaRocca and McGehee escorted Lucas to St. Tammany in 1984. "I saw Lucas perform in the area without any talking whatsoever from the officers," Boutwell said. "Lucas directed them to the scenes of several crimes in the parish. There was no way, in my estimation," he said, "Lucas could have been briefed in advance and still be able to find the places. I couldn't take you back to them there myself."

Boutwell said he was on hand when Lucas pointed out the motel where the latent print was found. "He described the killing and

everything," he recalled. "They have recovered a latent print off the countertop and if my memory serves me correctly they recovered a package of Pall Mall cigarettes, the kind Lucas smokes."

Boutwell added that initially the detectives were not able to get a comparison of the print, which was only the tip of one finger. However, the Task Force sent another set of prints of just the fingertip area and from those, Boutwell said, a match was made. "I have since heard that the print was lost in shuffle somewhere," he said.

"In my own mind," said Boutwell, "I just can't see those officers fabricating evidence. I think it was a backlash caused by some political problems in that area and by an investigation in Waco where Lucas was turned

Continued on Page 13

What They Are Saying

"I've... handled God knows how many homicide cases, and I haven't seen a man yet who hasn't tried to recant a confession he has given."

St. Tammany's Parish, La., Det. Edward McGehee, who was transferred in the wake of Henry Lee Lucas's recantation of murder confessions. (1:3)

New look for media relations in college class

By Patricia A. Kelly

The relationship between police and the media has traditionally been a hostile one, chilled by conflicts, real or imagined, which too often make instant adversaries of the keepers and the seekers of information.

But a group of future journalists and future law enforcement professionals participated in a learning experiment at Northeastern University in Boston, which I believe has much to teach us about the origin of the mutual mistrust and perhaps even about the possibilities for easing it.

For one term, 20 upperclass journalism and criminal justice majors shared a classroom in the first such interdisciplinary mix in the university's history. The course, titled "Police and Media," was developed and taught jointly by myself (an associate professor of journalism at the university) and Trooper Richard E. Kelly, co-director of the Psychological Services Unit (the stress unit) of the Massachusetts State Police.

By the seminar's end, we had some aspiring police officers very surprised at what they had discovered about the journalist's job, and some student reporters equally amazed at the gap between their expectations and the realities of the police function.

But the conclusion that they had perhaps been most unprepared for when the seminar began was the realization that reporters and police officers are far more alike than they are different. Therein may lie both a reason for the antagonisms and a way to moderate them.

The undergraduate setting provided an optimal timing by offering an opportunity to reach an audience of professionals-in-training. Enrolling students from both disciplines (representing two separate colleges within the university) reflected their instructors' assumption that police and the media share about equally the blame for the animosities.

Good cop equals bad copy

I have certainly known reporters who believe that all cops accused of wrongdoing are guilty until proven innocent (in which case they probably are still guilty). I have known an editor or two dedicated to the proposition that a good cop makes a bad copy, a bad cop makes good copy and new judgments should be made along those lines.

But I have also walked into police stations while on assignment, only to be verbally lashed with a litany of all that is most base about my profession, sometimes before I could even ask a question.

And the cold war between police and the media shows little sign of thaw. In addressing an audience of 50 police officers recently on the subject of ethical considerations in the media's coverage of rape, it took all the classroom-control maneuvers I could muster to prevent the question-and-answer period from degenerating into a "can-you-top-

this" roundtable of stories about the "worst-reporter-I-have-ever-known." In fact, one veteran officer quietly commiserated later, "It took great courage for you to get in front of us."

Some of our students even felt at the start of the "Police and Media" course that the negative attitudes that flourish in the real world of cops and reporters were reflected in the microcosm of the class itself. As one criminal justice major put it, he sensed "some animosity between the criminal justice students and the journalism students."

It took only one deliberately-targeted writing assignment to understand why. Those from both disciplines expressed precisely the prejudiced images of one another's professional profiles that Trooper Kelly and I had anticipated.

Multitalented demi-gods

Journalism majors largely saw police officers as cynical, overly-aggressive, rigid, paranoid, insensitive to human needs and often abusive — at least verbally — to the public they were sworn to protect and serve. Ironically, however, some also admitted to a larger-than-life perception, derived from movie and television models. These students saw cops as superhuman beings, with the machismo-mettle of a John Wayne and the talents of marriage counselor, forensic expert, psychologist, all rolled into one demi-god.

Criminal justice majors, on the other hand, described their perceptions of journalists as overly aggressive, arrogant and abrasive. They saw the reporters as cop-haters who slanted stories for personal interests or "to sell papers." "The reporters were seen as purveyors of sensationalized coverage of law enforcement, who were eager to promote anti-police subjects and caring little for a victim's right to privacy or the integrity of a police investigation.

One major objective of the course was to debunk these occupational stereotypes. One way to do that, we thought, was to acquaint each group with a realistic picture of the working world of the other — the respective ethics, goals, limitations, frustrations

and unique, stress-inducing demands.

To this end, the format entailed: lectures on such subjects as psychological and physiological reactions to stress, public-records laws and journalistic codes of conduct; guest speakers, including police reporters, public information officers from major police agencies, a nationally-known psychologist who specializes in counseling police officers and their families, and police stress unit personnel; readings, which included novels by Joseph Wambaugh and writings on police and the press which we collected from newspapers and journals and compiled into a special notabook kept by each student; video material, including police training films, a documentary on the world of policing and actual footage of a police shootout in which the media became part of the action. Criminal justice majors were also assigned to spend one shift accompanying a police reporter on his job, and journalism majors were required to do the same with a police officer.

The old switcheroo

But by far the most experimental teaching tool, and the one which made the most vivid impression on the students was a videotaped role-playing exercise. "Police" and "press" interacted in a simulated hostage-taking crisis staged at the university and followed by a "press conference." Criminal justice majors played reporters and journalism majors played the police officers, with participants agreeing they had learned some astounding lessons by being, as one player said, "on the other side of the fence for the first time."

In addition to becoming aware of some of what Trooper Kelly termed the "stressors" peculiar to each profession and the complex nature of the respective job functions, students also began to perceive similarities between the two worlds and the characteristics that contribute to competent performance in each.

"I found [in the police world] many parallels to the journalist's world," wrote one journalism major, citing a shared need of reporter and police officer to use

"the same means of achieving control or order — the gathering and processing of information." He also saw a similar "unpredictability" in the work of each, "a certain amount of tedium, broken by short stretches of pandemonium."

When asked to describe the "perfect police officer and the perfect reporter," one criminal justice major concluded, "Surprisingly enough, they share many of the same attributes." He itemized some, including a highly-defined sense of responsibility to the public, "good writing, interviewing and verbal skills," and a strong sense of "fairness and compassion and concern for the people you deal with."

Among other mutually-held characteristics defined by students were: the need to possess "good people sense, common sense, the ability to remain clear-headed under adverse conditions, to perform extremely well under pressure, to be objective and gather all the information available." These idealized versions should also have the "ability to be a good listener, to think quickly and make split-second decisions, to remain neutral so one's duties could be performed."

"Sympathy, not sentiment"

An especially well-worded wrap-up was offered by a senior journalism major who after graduation went on to become a police reporter on a suburban Massachusetts daily. He described mutual needs to be: "sensitive to people's needs and feelings, but not susceptible to serious emotional wounds," to be observant and inquisitive, to be "able to maintain a noble view of the human race against all odds,

to have a sympathy for people without sentimentalism, to be able to quickly strike up rapport with all kinds of people."

He also felt it was critical for survival in both professions to possess a sort of "built-in lie detector." And, on the subject of survival, he did acknowledge there are some special qualifications needed by the police officer alone. He should be "swift as a deer, strong as an ox, brave and a good shot."

All students said in a final assessment paper that their respective attitudes toward police and the media had changed dramatically since the beginning of the course, at which time they had many misconceptions about each other's profession.

We remain hopeful that they will apply their new insights to their workplaces. We are also hopeful of offering the course again and of persuading colleagues in other universities that train future police officers and journalists to consider similar cooperative educational ventures. Enmity between police and press at its most intense can inhibit, if not stop the flow of information that the public has both the right and the need to know. It can also seriously compromise the effectiveness of a police investigation, the rights of a victim or the perpetrator of a crime and, ultimately, not serve the public good and the cause of justice.

As Trooper Kelly said at the close of the last class, "We hope that what we did here can help seed the fields of law enforcement and journalism with newcomers who will not allow myths and imaginary conflicts to put wedges in police-media relationships."

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Supreme Court rules on municipal liability

Continued from Page 1

under advisement from a county prosecutor, broke down the door of the doctor's office with an ax.

The officers were trying to arrest two of the doctor's employees who had failed to appear before a grand jury.

The Court ruled that a local government may be required to pay damages for a single incident in which officials responsible for setting official policy violate the Constitution.

"Where action is directed by those who establish governmental policy," wrote Justice William J. Brennan Jr., "the municipality is equally responsible whether that action is to be taken only once or to be taken repeatedly."

The ruling suggested, however, that only decisions involving

relatively high-level officials and representing "official policy" could expose a locality to such liability. It left considerable latitude for disagreement as to the precise standards for deciding such suits.

Four of the Justices who aided with Brennan wrote separate opinions, and no single opinion was fully endorsed by the majority of the Court.

Since 1978, when the Court first allowed lawsuits against municipalities for Constitutional violations in limited circumstances, such suits have become increasingly more common. The Court ruled at that time that local governments could be held liable for actions that represented "official policy" but not for every Constitutional viola-

tion by an individual official or employee.

Last month's ruling grew out of 1977 case involving a criminal investigation of Dr. Bertold J. Pembaur on charges of fraud. Pembaur, who was acquitted of fraud, was later convicted of obstructing the police search when he refused to let officers into his inner office to search for the employees.

After receiving instructions from the county prosecutor to go in and get the employee, officers took an ax and chopped down Pembaur's door, arresting two people who were not those named on the official warrant.

Pembaur later sued city and county officials for having violated his Constitutional rights

by searching his office without a warrant.

Pembaur's suit was dismissed by a Federal appellate court, which ruled that a single incident did not constitute the kind of official policy for which a locality could be held liable.

The Supreme Court overturned that ruling, stating that the county prosecutor's action established that the forcible entry into Pembaur's office had followed official policy because he had the authority to set county policy on such issues.

In a further examination of police search and seizure practices, the Court has agreed to review two appeals in which prosecutors are seeking relaxation of constitutional restrictions.

One appeal, which is expected to be heard this fall, focuses on the allowance of evidence seized by police who rely in good faith on state statutes later held to be unconstitutional.

Illinois prosecutors appealed a decision by that state's Supreme Court barring the use of evidence seized in a warrantless inspection of a wrecking yard. Three men had been charged with possession of a stolen vehicle.

The evidence was suppressed by the state court because such warrantless inspections had subsequently been held to violate the Fourth Amendment's prohibition against unreasonable searches and seizures.

The Illinois Attorney General did not argue in his appeal to the

Continued on Page 15

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Where to look when the budget goes bust

Federal law enforcement agencies are going to share the pain of the Gramm-Rudman deficit-reduction act, as Law Enforcement



Burden's Beat

Ordway P. Burden

ment News reported in its Feb. 10 issue. The long-range effects are still unclear but they could be disastrous. One recent private study estimated that by 1990 the budgets of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration and the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms could be 63 percent lower than they are today.

It seems unlikely that Congress and the public would sit still for slashes of that magnitude, but it's obvious that belts will have to be tightened several notches. Nor are local police agencies likely to escape unscathed, because Federal assistance to states and localities will suffer the axe, too. So there is bound to be accelerating interest in tapping the private sector for supplemental funds for local policing.

If that's the case, an 84-page booklet titled "Strategies for Supplementing the Police Budget," which was published last year by the National Institute of Justice, may reach the best-seller lists. It's a valuable compendium of success stories telling how police departments reached out to the private sector for donations of money and equipment, and how others were able to seize property and cash used in the commission of certain crimes. It also has several other ideas for new revenue, such as user fees, "police taxes," and earmarked fines. This column will touch on a few successful donation campaigns; a later column will cover forfeiture of property and cash and other ideas for increasing police income.

From a long-range viewpoint, a police foundation is probably the

best vehicle for donations, although it may be applicable only to large cities. The first foundation established to aid a single department is the New York City Police Foundation, which was set up in 1971 to channel funds from the private sector to the city's police department. In 1983, a typical year, the foundation raised \$1.3 million from gifts by corporations and individuals and from fund-raising functions. A similar foundation was set up for the Baltimore County, Md., Police Department in 1979.

Although it has no police foundation, the Oakland Police Department has gotten a big boost for several years through a somewhat similar mechanism. In 1986, downtown businesses are expected to donate \$500,000 to pay for extra officers, a mounted unit, a canine corps and similar needs. As the city's tax base grows, such donations are expected to taper off to zero by 1990.

More common than such ongoing donation programs is the single-issue campaign. By far the biggest to date was a volunteer-led effort in 1982 to buy body armor for the Chicago police. Over an 18-month period, the campaign raised \$1.5 million to buy vests for 12,500 officers. In Seattle, a similar volunteer effort helped save the city's mounted unit in 1982. The year before, the Waynesboro, Va., Police Department was able to launch an ambitious crime-prevention program with donations from corporations, businesses, and civic and social clubs. And for several years the Erie County, N.Y., Sheriff's Department and the Carson City, Nev., Police Department have been able to call on their communities to fund special needs.

NIJ's "Strategies" booklet points out that there is often a fringe benefit from donation drives because they "permit citizens to show police their appreciation and support, and also have a positive impact on police morale." But it also notes the



David Nee (l.), executive director of the Florence V. Burden Foundation, and the author.

views of some critics who say that a tax-supported agency like the police should not have to "go begging" and that citizens should not feel pressure to donate.

The booklet advises careful planning of any donation campaign, with these considerations in mind:

¶ The drive should be publicized as a voluntary and cooperative effort between police and community;

¶ To avert possible criticism that might link donations to police favoritism, donations can

be channeled through a foundation, trust fund, or nonprofit corporation;

¶ Great caution should be used in giving window decals or bumper stickers to donors because they could be viewed as a way of pressuring contributors.

Besides the single-agency police foundation and the one-issue fund-raising drive, there is another source of private sector donations. It's the general foundation, which may provide funding for specific policing projects and experiments. The example

with which I am most familiar is the Florence V. Burden Foundation, which was founded nearly 20 years ago by my family. "We now have three prime interests within the field of crime and justice," said the foundation's executive director, David M. Nee. "One is to assist victims of crime, second is to help offenders outgrow their criminality, and third is to help prevent and control crime."

Some recent Burden Foundation grants have focused on community policing — the concept of getting patrol officers out of their cars and closer to their community. Grants have aided the Baltimore County police in trying to attack the root causes of fear of crime and the New York City Police Department in its Community Patrol Officer Experiment. Like most general foundations, the Burden Foundation looks more favorably on proposals that may have long-range effects on police efficiency and professionalism than on buying hardware or funding training courses.

(Ordway P. Burden is president of the Law Enforcement Assistance Foundation and Chairman of the National Law Enforcement Council. He welcomes correspondence to his office at 651 Colonial Blvd., Washington Twp., Westwood, NJ 07675.)

Flashback



1961: Back seat driver

Jag, a member of the New Orleans police canine unit, rides in his compartment of a three-wheeled motorcycle as the department unveiled its latest wrinkle in crowd control and quick transportation. The units were developed after New Orleans was named as destination city by integrationist "freedom riders." The handler/drivers were Patrolmen Albert Andry (l.) and Howard Pittman.

Wide World Photo

Substance Abuse: Dilemma of Law Enforcement

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Ochberg:

Benign neglect: avoiding the crime victim

By Frank M. Ochberg

Despite billions spent on courts, corrections, police, probation and parole, the victim of violent crime is relatively neglected, with few programs directed towards his or her needs. In fact, our systems of justice frequently require the participation of victims, revictimize the victim, and offer no compensation for lost wages and personal inconvenience.

Professor Martin Symonds, a psychiatrist and deputy chief in the New York Police Department, coined the term "second injury" to describe the wound that a victim suffers when treated insensitively by individuals and institutions in the aftermath of victimization. The second injury may, indeed, be more traumatic than the first.

Why has the victim been so neglected? There are many reasons. Crime is defined as an offense against the state, and has been since the 11th century when the feudal concept of "the king's peace" replaced the tribal practice of compensating the kin of injured parties. Courts served the king rather than the clan, and the rise of nations signaled a decline in

the rights of victims.

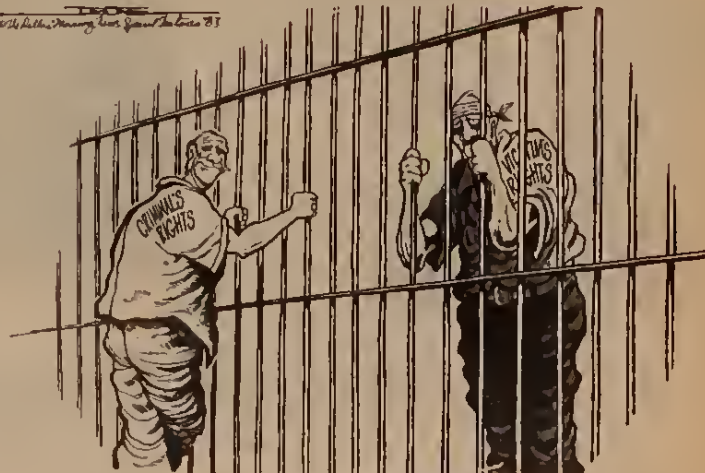
Increasingly burdensome procedures forced government institutions to expend more and more effort on administering justice, crowding the court dockets and squeezing the victim into a passive witness role.

To avoid participating in a system that offers little gain and requires considerable risk, most victims refuse to report crimes. This contributes to victim neglect.

Furthermore, our society places great emphasis on achieving, prevailing and winning. Victims are losers and loser status evokes more scorn than sympathy. Victims are therefore neglected by family and friends who feel embarrassed and betrayed. And many people, including the victim, find it difficult to believe that bad things happen to good people. They assume or imagine some contribution by the victim to the crime. If the victim is somehow to blame, he deserves his injury and requires less concern.

Finally, we avoid victims out of fear — it could very well happen to us (perhaps it

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WHICH ONE IS BEHIND BARS?...

has) and we would rather not have to visualize and feel the victim's pain, outrage and impotent anger.

Until recently, psychiatrists and psychologists had no special classification to aid in diagnosis and care for victims. For several reasons we are beginning to understand victimization and give the victim a better opportunity to heal with dignity and respect. I believe this is due to a combination of historic events in the decade from 1974 to 1984.

The end of the Vietnam War allowed the choices of the veterans to be heard clearly. Many suffered victimization syndromes. They were traumatized and they felt like losers. The rise of political terrorism caused us to discover the "Stockholm Syndrome" and other patterns of victim reactions. And the women's movement forced male-dominated professions to recognize the rape trauma syndrome, to re-evaluate father-daughter incest, and to shelter battered women without stigmatizing them as mentally ill.

Sufficient clinical observations have allowed the American Psychiatric Association to define a Post Traumatic Stress Disorder in its latest diagnostic manual. And the Task Force on Victimization of the American Psychiatric Association believes that victims of violent crime suffer a particular, severe form of this Post Traumatic Stress Disorder.

From a clinical point of view, a victim is someone who has been deliberately harmed by another person and has been lowered in dominance, and who suffers. The suffering may include pain, rage, depression, loss of mental or physical capacity, and shame to the point of humiliation and self-imposed isolation.

Violent-crime victims can be expected to have recurrent, intrusive recollection of the event, in dreams and when awake. Concentration often is impaired and may cause deficits at work or in household responsibilities.

To avoid negative feelings, the traumatized individual may unconsciously and automatically avoid all feelings, entering a state known as psychic numbing. And it is common to have startle reactions (being easily

frightened by sudden noises or movements), to have attacks of anxiety, and to phobically avoid reminders of the crime scene.

Although one famous victim told me, "once a hostage, always a hostage," I believe that "victim status" is a transient, normal and stressful state of being which begins with the traumatic event and lasts until "survivor status" is achieved. There is no sharp dividing line between these conditions, but people who have been victimized can usually describe a turning point, when they felt more whole than fragmented, more hopeful than hopeless, more healed than wounded.

What are the implications for those of us who come in contact with victims on a regular basis? Knowing how victims may feel does not mean we know how a given victim does feel. But it never hurts to say:

"I'm sorry this happened.

"I am glad you were not killed.

"It was not your fault."

Victims should not be treated as mental patients or assumed to require psychiatric services. In fact, few professionals have training or experience with victims. Police are advised to develop a roster of reliable professionals who are interested in helping victims.

Rape crisis centers, hot lines and shelters are often of great assistance, but are not of uniform quality. The self-help organizations have given great solace to mothers of murdered children, victims of drunk drivers and others afflicted in traumatic victimization.

Sensitivity to the needs of victims is a critical aspect of professionalism in the field of criminal justice. Justice is hollow when victims are neglected; democracy thrives when its citizens are respected at times of crisis and need.

Frank M. Ochberg is a professor of psychiatry at Michigan State University and president of the Victimization Research and Training Institute. This article, which originally appeared in the *Baltimore Sun*, is excerpted from a chapter in "The Police and the Community" (4th edition), edited by Louis A. Radelet, to be published in April by Macmillan.

Other Voices

A sampling of editorial views on criminal justice issues from the nation's newspapers.

A telling experiment in drug testing

"When a Congressman placed a plastic specimen cup on the witness table and asked a member of the President's Commission on Organized Crime to give a urine sample before testifying, the commissioner's embarrassment — and refusal — pointed up precisely what's wrong with the commission's proposal to make such tests mandatory for all Federal workers. Rodney Smith, deputy executive director of the commission, was about to testify before the human resources subcommittee of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee when the chairman, Rep. Gary L. Ackerman of New York, asked him to take the test. An obviously flustered Mr. Smith said he had not been warned that such a test would be required and called it 'a cheap stunt.' But Rep. Ackerman said that under the commission's proposal, Federal workers would get no warning either. Mr. Smith later testified without taking the test. Mr. Ackerman thanked him 'for very eloquently proving the point that we have set out to prove.' The commission reports that 26.6 million Americans may be regular drug users, and it urges the mandatory drug testing to help curb organized crime. The proposal has been criticized on the grounds that it would invade workers' privacy and brand them as guilty until proven innocent. Mr. Smith's discomfiture before the television cameras is strong evidence to support that criticism."

— The St. Louis Post-Dispatch
March 20, 1986

Keep strong gun law

"Congress is once again facing a critical decision on the issue of gun controls. Last year, the Senate approved a bill that would cripple vital legislation enacted in 1968 after the assassinations of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. and Sen. Robert F. Kennedy. Now it's the turn of the House, which can best serve the nation by rejecting the Senate approach and passing instead the compromise legislation unanimously recommended by the House Judiciary Committee and supported by law enforcement groups, including Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d. A major difference between the two bills involves the sale of guns across state lines. The Senate measure, backed by the National Rifle Association, would repeal the existing prohibition on such sales. The House committee's proposal takes a more sensible approach: It would permit the interstate sale of rifles and shotguns, but preserve the ban on interstate handgun sales. Handguns are used in some 500,000 violent crimes committed in the United States each year. With 10,000 Americans a year killed by gunfire, this is no time to weaken gun controls. On the contrary, Congress should amend the pending legislation to require that persons wishing to purchase a handgun wait for a specified period while a background check is conducted. A cooling-off period would not damage the interests of law-abiding purchasers. But it would make it more difficult for buyers with criminal records or records of emotional instability to buy handguns. There is no inherent conflict between reasonable gun controls and the legitimate concerns of law-abiding citizens, including sportsmen and hunters. Fair-minded laws can be written to accommodate both interests. In searching for that fair-minded balance, however, the House should hold firm against the Senate changes that would dangerously weaken the 1968 Gun Control Act."

— The Buffalo News
March 20, 1986

In terms of job security, there was a time not long ago when the Chicago police superintendent was little more secure than a manager of the New York Yankees might be — in the time it took to get an office-door plaque back from the engraver's, the incumbent might have already been shuffled off to a new assignment. Then too, both positions required an individual capable of consistently performing well in a turbulent environment, under the persistent glare of big-city news media operatives.

As he approaches his third anniversary of appointment as police superintendent, Fred Rice has already surpassed the national average for police chief tenure, and in so doing has lasted longer in that job than his last several predecessors. It hasn't been easy, given the charged political atmosphere that typically surrounds Chicago police administrators, but Rice came to the post with three decades of law-enforcement experience already under his belt, and a background that speaks to steady professional progress and achievement.

Rice joined the Chicago PD in 1953, fresh out of military service in the Korean War. Since that time, he has served in the traffic, patrol, detective and gang-

intelligence divisions of the department, and has held every rank from patrolman to Chief of Patrol. Along the way, the Chicago native managed to squeeze in a bachelor's degree and a master's in public administration. It was from the patrol chief's job that he was plucked in August 1983 when he was named superintendent — the first black in the history of the department to hold the post.

Since that time, things have been far from dull or unchallenging for the superintendent. Shortly before he took office, a local TV reporter broke the story that Chicago detectives had been systematically under-reporting crime statistics, leaving Rice to deal with clean up the procedural mess and deal with crime rates that appeared to skyrocket as they returned to normal. Rice has also had to wrestle long and hard with such problems as seemingly omnipresent youth gangs, drug abuse and drug dealing by members of the police department, and a hiring freeze that, combined with a hike in the retirement age to 70, brought the average age of Chicago officers up to 45.

The anti-gang effort has been underway for over a year

now, with signs of progress. Time will be the judge of efforts to deal with the problem of police drug abuse, and among the efforts already in place is a mandatory drug-screening program for recruits and selected other members of the department. Of course, it remains to be seen — as it does in the case of all police chiefs — just how much longer Fred Rice will remain police superintendent in Chicago, not for lack of effort or successful performance but due to the impending 1987 municipal elections that are likely to turn the highly politicized city into a battleground once again, as happened in 1983 during the successful election campaign of Mayor Harold Washington.

But, as the saying goes, that is then and this is now, and Fred Rice is not the sort who's likely to lose sight of current problems — and opportunities — while looking a year down the road. If efforts to face up to the city's policing needs and crime problems are successful in anything approaching direct proportion to the intelligence, perseverance, experience and desire of the man directing the efforts, then Rice will have more than made his mark in the chronicles of the Chicago Police Department.

'We have an obligation to insure that our officers are free from drug use. It's a reprehensible breach of their sworn oath, and should negate them from being police officers in the future.'

Fred Rice

Superintendent of the Chicago Police Department



Law Enforcement News interview
by Marie Rosen

LAW ENFORCEMENT NEWS: Your appointment in 1983 was widely hailed for, among other reasons, the fact that you were the first black police superintendent in Chicago. Since that time, has there been any evidence of racial backlash or polarization within the department?

RICE: No, for the simple reason that I didn't come in from the outside. I had 30 years with this organization, and I knew the informal organization and most of the high-ranking officers within the organization. The organization was not new to me, and I was not new to it, so that certainly helped prevent any backlash because of race — if there would have been had anyone else come in.

LEN: Has your appointment perhaps opened any new doors in terms of recruitment of qualified minorities?

RICE: Well, as you know we were under court order as far as hiring and promotion were concerned, as a result of suits filed by the Afro-American Police Association alleging that the previous police examinations were discriminatory. So as a result the last entrance exam we gave had a quota of 35 percent black and minority and 35 percent female.

LEN: Have you faced any opposition from the U.S. Department of Justice over the matter of hiring quotas?

RICE: Well, they invited us to be a part of the suit to negate the affirmative action guidelines set down by the judge. We declined. We're happy with affirmative action progress here in the city of Chicago. We're a city, like most northern Rust Belt cities, with a high minority population. Here we have a 40 percent population of blacks, and 20 percent Hispanic. You name the ethnic or racial group and we have it here. So in order to open up the city and for every citizen to be assured that equal opportunity exists in getting city jobs, that's the reason why the Mayor took the action he took.

LEN: Have you found anything to suggest that qualified blacks and other minorities are being lost by the police department as a result of the lure of other, perhaps better-paying professions, coupled with perhaps a pervasive antipathy toward police?

RICE: Well, that used to be the case in Chicago. But the Chicago police have regained so much credibility that in the last exam we gave, a few months ago, 56 percent of the total applicants were black, and another 6 percent were Hispanic. So that's not true any more in Chicago.

LEN: As you see it, what has your appointment meant

to the whole matter of race relations in a melting-pot city like Chicago?

RICE: It's part race relations and partly a human relations issue. It seems to me, at least, that the time has come for all of us to take another look at this issue. We've learned much more about human relations in the past few years or so, and with that new knowledge we in the Chicago Police Department have implemented a human relations program. To date over 6,000 of our members have participated in the in-service segment of this program. The program is purposely designed, and preliminary evaluations have revealed that the program increases tolerance among personnel and encourages them to take another look at some of their old beliefs about members of other races and groups.

LEN: How exactly is the program structured?

RICE: It's a program that uses videotape and lectures in order to sensitize police officers to differences among cultures in our community, and races. We also have object lessons in our videotapes to indicate how superficial and artificial it is to have prejudices against people because of cultural or racial differences. The program tends to make individuals conscious of their own pre-

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'We try to keep the [gang] problem focused and get everyone's cooperation so that no one will comfortably and conveniently forget about it.'

judices, and shows how ridiculous it is to have those prejudices.

Blacka hurting blacks

LEN: In Chicago and elsewhere, the issue of black-on-black crime has become a matter of some concern. Why is black-on-black crime any more of a concern than, say, white-on-white crime, or white-on-black crime, or crime victimization in general?

RICE: Well, there's no such thing as white-on-black crime, and not much black-on-white crime. As a rule, the races are distinct when it comes to victims and perpetrators — at least that's our experience here in Chicago. Most of the crime perpetrated by blacks are perpetrated against blacks. And that's a problem in most of the large cities. That's not to distinguish that type of crime from any other crime; all crime is reprehensible. But the black-on-black crime problem seems to be the most acute problem, and that's the reason why you hear the distinction.

LEN: The black-on-black crime issue was the focus of last year's "No Crime Day" in Chicago. Based on evaluations of that event, are there any plans afoot to make "No Crime Day" a permanent part of Chicago's calendar of events?

RICE: We cooperated in that No Crime Day with the private citizenry, and the purpose of it was to dramatize the problems of criminality. We weren't naive enough to think that a town of 3 million people could go one day without a crime being committed. The purpose was to bring out that dramatization, to make people crime-conscious, and perhaps they would be able to look within themselves and their environment and do all they possibly can to make that ideal a reality in the future.

LEN: As you just noted, the No Crime Day was sponsored in large part by the private sector. Are there other examples of private sector involvement in policing and crime-prevention activities in Chicago?

RICE: There's quite a bit of involvement by the private sector. We have 10 or 11 universities right here in Chicago, and each one has a criminal justice department. We use those criminal justice departments and their students as research resources, and to assist us not only in research but in decision-making. We also use the private business world in our planning of our computer technology. They have a wealth of expertise and information that can help us in that respect. Then, too, community organizations abound in the city of Chicago, and as a result of our linkages between our Bureau of Community Services and these community organizations we have myriads of crime-prevention programs in our city — not just how to find the criminal and lock him up but actually working with children and working in the areas where we have high crime rates to turn the young people around so they won't lean to crime. We also have what is known as the Beat Rep program. Each district has a Beat Rep office, and we formally enlist the aid of citizens and make them Beat Reps to assist us in every way they can in crime prevention. It's not just calling for police when they see something suspicious. It's positive pro-

grams that will involve the community, and it's people, particularly young people, in the program to give them alternatives to the commission of crimes.

Breaking up that old gang

LEN: The twin issues of black-on-black crime and private sector involvement with the police seem to be linked in terms of Chicago's problems with youth gangs. Based on efforts to date, can it be said that this type of multifaceted, public and private approach is having the desired effect of reducing gang involvement and gang violence?

RICE: So far, so good. We had a 10 percent reduction last year as a result of our gang crimes program, and also a 10 percent reduction in gang-crime activity.

LEN: What's the secret to the program's apparent success?

RICE: It's a combination of factors. Through the Community Intervention Network we hire people to go out into the areas where we have a prevalence of gang crimes and try to intervene to make peace. Also, the different community organizations and/or social organizations in the neighborhoods have accelerated programs, partially financed by the city, to intensify prevention efforts. Plus we are part of the program in that we not only have a host of prevention programs — each district in Chicago has an Explorer Scout program, and that's in conjunction with other preventive programs in each district that the district commander is in charge of — we also have a gang-crimes unit, and its mission is to make cases against the hard-core gang members that are out there committing crimes. So don't get the impression that this program is soft on gangs; it's not. On the contrary, it's rough on gang criminality, but we feel as a community that that's not enough. It's up to everyone — the educational component, the neighborhood groups, the police, everyone — to work out this program. So far I give everyone an A for effort, and hopefully in the year 1986 we can make an even greater dent in gang criminality.

'We weren't naive enough to think that a town of 3 million could go one day without crime.' The purpose [of No Crime Day] was to make people crime-conscious.'

LEN: Is the gang problem that you've been experiencing something that's unique to Chicago, in terms of either its nature or its scope?

RICE: It's a product of the environment in which gangs are active. Gang members are also members of the same community that they intimidate. They don't invade the community; they develop right in its midst. We have 110 different street gangs in Chicago, and possibly 10,000 young people belong to gangs, ranging in all ages from 8 to 66. We have the El Rukns, which are not a street gang as they used to be, but they're a gang that's involved in different narcotic sales.

There are several characteristics common to street gangs: the unity, loyalty and the rewards that members get, both monetary and ego rewards. The typical person who is attracted to gang involvement is someone who hasn't been able to obtain the degree of status or validation from some other source, such as family, teachers, coaches, etc. So they look to the gang to provide that validation of status, and they fall into three general categories. There's the marginal members, and that's the one that we try to reach, to get them over to the right side. Then you have the core members, and on top are the leaders. The leader establishes the nature and pattern of gang activity, and his leadership is directly related to the performance and size of his gang. So recruiting efforts become a serious concern, to the extent that gang leaders use intimidation tactics to intimidate young people into joining. That intimidation can range from verbal coercion to serious physical violence. The young people who live in these areas often have little alternative but to join the gangs if there is no other way for them to turn, and the core members provide the model for them. And the core members, usually, are the most violent and antisocial of the group.

LEN: Is the solution that you've adopted to fight gang problems unique to your city?

RICE: I don't think so. We looked at the Philadelphia model, and we got some help in formulating our com-

munity emphasis. So it's nothing unique to Chicago; it's wherever you have a problem.

In the 60's and early 70's when we had a very acute gang problem, we had the government involved in many community programs, and as a result of government involvement at that time gang crimes were reduced considerably. So we had a tendency to hope that the gang problem would just go away. It didn't. So now in Chicago we're seeing this great problem, and as a result of that young Wilson boy getting killed, that basketball star, on the South Side of the city, it sensitized the community to the need to address itself to this problem. As a result you see this flurry of anti-gang activities in the city. Most of the programs are positive programs, and although we have the negative part — if anyone's committing a crime we have a duty and an obligation to find out who's doing it, make an arrest and make a case out of it — we're happy to see that the city is involved in a lot of positive programs in an attempt to save young people from gang criminality or gang membership.

LEN: Just how heavily dependent is the anti-gang effort on broad-based community involvement?

RICE: Very much so. Wherever you have community apathy that's where you have the greatest amount of gang problems, so it's an imperative that we get the community involved in gang-crime prevention. And when I say "community" I'm speaking about the community in total, not just the parents. I'm talking about the business aspect, the commercial, the educational, all the city and state agencies, everyone.

LEN: As the death of the young basketball star faded further into the past, there would seem to be a danger that community anger and activism might also fade. Does the police department help to keep the spirit alive in this effort?

RICE: Hopefully so. The Youth Division and myself have done spot announcements that are on TV periodically as a public service — although those TV public service announcements usually come on at 3

o'clock in the morning when everyone's in bed. We've been begging them and imploring them to have them on at more decent hours of the day, so we're now getting some morning exposure and late evening exposure to try to keep it in the limelight. The black actor on "Miami Vice," Philip Michael Thomas, has done a little spot announcement, an anti-gang message, and in those ways we try to keep the problem focused, and attempt to get everyone's cooperation by dramatizing the problems so that no one will comfortably and conveniently forget about it.

Number crunching

LEN: When your predecessor, Richard Brzezczek, was leaving office, a local TV reporter broke the story that Chicago's crime rates had been systematically underreported by dismissing as unfounded far too many cases. Since those charges were made, what institutional changes have been implemented to insure that crime rates are being reported accurately?

RICE: We really changed our manner of inspection; it's done semi-annually now. Our auditing and internal control division conducted an audit to insure proper crime reporting. We randomly inspect on a daily basis in the detective division to insure proper and appropriate crime reporting. The newspapers and TV stations look over our shoulders to insure that we are reporting crime properly. Also we've informed the planning officers of their responsibility to insure that crime has been reported properly, and to fulfill that responsibility they are to conduct periodic inspections. And they're responsible for any problem in that area. So I'm confident that we have proper and honest crime reporting now.

LEN: Following the news reports of skewed and inaccurate crime reporting, the crime rates announced by the police department showed an unnatural balloon effect, with some Part I categories jumping by 50, 75, even 100 or more percent as crime rates returned to reality. Has this balloon effect now subsided?

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RICE: Well, now we're comparing apples with apples, so the last two or three years we're comparing accurate crime statistics with accurate crime statistics. So now we can get an accurate portrayal of our crime in relation to cities, provided that other cities are reporting it accurately too.

LEN: Just recently it was reported that narcotic cases in Chicago are being torpedoed by the fact that crime labs are excessively slow in turning around drug analyses. How serious a problem are you facing in this respect?

RICE: It's a serious problem, because of the proliferation of narcotics. We recover huge amounts of narcotics now, something that's just unprecedented, and our crime lab just couldn't keep up with the amount of narcotics that has been recovered. Here we have a peculiar situation in court where even at the preliminary bearing the judge wants a complete crime-lab analysis of the drug, which means that there's a huge backlog. Normally in every other place, field-testing is sufficient at a preliminary hearing, and the finished lab analysis is only necessary if the individual is indicted or tried in court. But that particular requirement places an undue burden on our crime labs, and we've addressed it by attempting with each judge to order field-testing procedures as sufficient prima facie evidence at a preliminary bearing. If the individual is subsequently indicted, then we will analyze the recovered narcotics. It's very expensive to have a lab analyze every bit of narcotics coming in, even if the state's attorney will not indict or even if they rule no probable cause. We've tied up lab technicians. And narcotics are not easy to analyze; even the best of technicians can analyze four or five batches during a tour of duty. So it's a very costly and time-consuming when you're analyzing narcotics for court presentation if there's no desire to prosecute or if the judge rules no probable cause. That's the predicament we're in. What we've done is use the recovered narcotics money to pay our lab technicians to work overtime analyzing narcotics. We've borrowed a couple of the latest state-of-the-art machines to batch-analyze narcotics, and we've also bought two machines with recovered narcotics money. But it's still a big problem because we have to change our procedure and just analyze narcotics where there is going to be probable cause, either to indict or to try an individual.

Testing, testing...

LEN: The whole matter of drug abuse by police officers, and the sale of confiscated drugs by police. Based on testing that your department has done thus far, how serious is the problem of drug abuse by Chicago officers?

RICE: It's more serious than we had thought. We didn't know that we had such a large problem, although we should have known. But as a police administrator it's become apparent to me that the societal problem of narcotics abuse also exists within our police departments — and I'm pluralizing it, because I don't think we're novel or unusual with this problem. Shortly after my being appointed superintendent I ordered physical examinations of selected personnel, and those examinations included a drug-screening adjunct. The objective in conducting these physicals was to insure that police officers are physically fit to perform their duties, and the rapidly growing body of case law provides specific directions in a public organization utilizing drug screening. It's now clear that the indiscriminate testing for the presence of narcotics is a violation of the Fourth Amendment to the Constitution, so our tests are based on bona fide operational needs — a probable cause to believe that an individual is unable to perform his or her duties due to some physical or psychological impairment related to narcotics and drug abuse. As a result, our current policy requires that drug screening be administered to recruit candidates, personnel scheduled to return to work following suspension, medical-leave abusers, personnel who in the opinion of their commanding officers are exhibiting behavior common to persons who abuse narcotics, personnel being promoted, personnel returning from leave of absence, personnel returning from resignations, personnel with sensitive assignments and personnel scheduled for psychological examinations. Our confirmation test is like a mass spectrometer and



The police braintrust of Cook County, Ill.: Chicago Police Superintendent Rice and Cook County Sheriff Richard Elrod, as Rice is honored by the area's Law Enforcement Explorer Council.

Courtesy Chicago PD

gas chromatograph, which identifies narcotics levels sufficiently high to rule out just passive ingestion, such as if you're in a room where there's a marijuana party. And our current department policy is that personnel found to have illegally used narcotics are reassigned to less sensitive positions, and recommendations are made to the Police Board that they be discharged.

LEN: Are they usually discharged upon recommendation?

RICE: Well, the Police Board seems to have been buying specious excuses. They have a backlog of some 200 cases related to use of narcotics by police officers. Only a few of those cases so far have been heard by the Police Board, and the lawyers come to the board with excuses that the Police Board in a couple of cases has been buying. In a recent case, the officer's wife stated that she crumbled up marijuana leaves and put it in his food. They bought that, and at the time we didn't have anyone to testify to the fact that oral ingestion wouldn't show up positive in the urine unless it's a huge amount of oral ingestion. Then we had another officer who had come back to Chicago from an area out West — Oregon, I believe — where the use of marijuana is not an offense. He came back here and we tested him, and it came up positive, and he said he was not breaking the law out there, so for that reason he shouldn't be fired. They bought that.

It comes down to the welfare of the community, because police have awesome powers. They have the power to kill legally, and to take a person's freedom away. In a democratic society they're awesome powers, so it's incumbent upon us as police administrators to assure that we have nothing but the best police officers, the most sober police officers, fulfilling the duties of protecting the citizens and utilizing the power that they have.

LEN: In a hypothetical sense, if one of the officers cleared by the Police Board subsequently engages in questionable conduct — for example, shooting when he shouldn't have — who then handles the liability?

RICE: We're liable, because we have investigated that individual and determined that he has used drugs, so certainly vicariously we're liable. What we plan on doing in those types of cases is to test randomly — and frequently — in the future, and to document the tests so we can determine whether or not that individual is off drugs. That's the only way we can protect ourselves from vicarious liability.

LEN: And yet in point of fact it would be the Police Board that would be responsible...

RICE: Well, it's not all their fault, because now we have police officers' lawyers working in conjunction with the corporation counsel in preparing cases and presenting cases to the board. If there's no evidence to refute that type of testimony, certainly the Police Board will believe it. And we didn't present any evidence to refute the testimony that was given. So hopefully in the future that evidence will go on the record.

We don't want to violate anyone's constitutional rights, but we have an obligation and a duty to the public to insure that our officers are free from drug use and abuse, especially in this climate that we have today, where there's so much prevalence of drugs. And implicit in any police officer using drugs is that he either bought it off a pusher that he should have arrested, or took drugs off a pusher off the street, then arrested him but didn't inventory the drugs. So I think it's a reprehensible breach of their sworn oath, and should negate them from being police officers in the future.

LEN: At the time of your appointment, your selection was reported to have been based in part on your emphasis on improved psychological screening for recruits. What's been done in that area since then?

RICE: Well, I think that's a false premise. I don't want anyone telling me that I was appointed because I had promised to purify the department psychologically. But in any event, we have contracted with a psychological screening organization that's affiliated with the Presbyterian-St. Luke's Hospital here, and all of our recruits are screened prior to hiring. We also give psychological screening to people who display deviant behavior, if we perceive that we might have a problem.

Warm bodies

LEN: Now that recruiting and hiring have begun again after the prolonged freeze, how close are you to optimal manpower levels?

RICE: We're quite a distance away. I should ask you to define what is optimal, because I don't know. Optimum is as many as you can get, as many as the resources of the city can afford to give you. I was out in San Diego and I was shocked to find out that the San Diego's police department has only 1,500 sworn personnel policing an area of 405 square miles. What is optimal there? For us it's as much as we can squeeze out of the city administration. It's the most critical issue facing Chicago — and in fact, most large municipal police agencies. Most police agencies are being reduced because of declining municipal resources. There's been a steady reduction in police officers in recent years, primarily due to the fact that our politicians are trying to hold the line on taxes while simultaneously granting salary increases. In order to pay for these increases the city has

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deferred filling police vacancies, and the number that usually retire within a year is about 500. During the next three or four years we can expect that average to increase significantly because a large number of our personnel were hired immediately after World War II and are now reaching retirement age, and we have a much liberalized pension now. At age 50, if you have 20 years service, you can retire at 50 percent of your base pay, so we're going to lose a lot of people.

This year we were supposed to hire 500 additional police officers over and above 12,000. But as you know, the Government has gotten out of revenue-sharing, and cities will not get their money from this program. Here in the city of Chicago, we just had an arbitrator give the fire department raises for 1985 and '86 that will impact on the city to the tune of some \$36 million. The police union is still in negotiations with the city to see how much money they'll get in 1986. Everyone is unionized now in Chicago; up until last year you didn't have the city workers unionized. Now even the crossing guards are unionized, and all of them will be getting at least a four-percent raise. So the city budget is going up, and yet their income has not kept up with the cost of city government. It's going to be a problem, especially in view of the fact that next year is going to be an election year and it's certainly going to be unpopular to raise property taxes. So we're in the middle of a dilemma here in Chicago. Municipal budgets must balance; they can't operate with a deficit budget, like the Federal Government. So I don't anticipate any increase in personnel. Hopefully we can hire sufficient personnel to take care of our attrition rate from retirements. But I can't see where we're going to get any additional resources, this year or for many years to come.

LEN: The mandatory retirement age was increased a while back to age 70. In light of that, is there any danger that Chicago will be policed by a lot of "old men" as a result?

RICE: Well, we're being policed by "old men" now. The average age of the Chicago police officer is 45, and the average age of the criminal is somewhere around 20, so you can see the disparity there. We're an old police department, and one of the reasons, I think, is that we went a couple of years without hiring anyone. For a big city police department, especially a city like Chicago, to have a police department that averages 45 years of age certainly will affect your efficiency — although it has its pluses. The pluses are that you have less complaints against police when it's an older department than you would with younger officers. But you also have less aggressive activity. So it has its pluses and its minuses.

LEN: Have you implemented any measures to insure that older cops are still fit enough to handle the job?

RICE: That's a problem. We have a Handicapped Persons' Act, and if we reject anyone for any physical reasons we have to prove that the physical reasons preclude him from proper performance of duty as a Chicago police officer. So we're right between a rock and a hard place there. We can't make them retire until they're 70 years of age, yet if we put physical standards on them we have to prove that those physical standards are realistic. What we're doing now is we're in a contract with Northwestern Hospital and they're in the process of empirically gathering those standards. Their physicians and researchers are riding with police officers, talking with police officers, and hopefully when they get through they can have documented standards that we can use, not only in the hiring but also the retention of police officers — documented physical standards that they will go to court and testify that, yes, these are the minimum physical requirements that we believe, based on empirical observation, a police officer should have. Then we'll be on solid ground. Right now we're not, because the burden of proof is on us.

Standard bearers

LEN: Since you've been Superintendent, the city's Office of Professional Standards has undergone some major changes. Are you satisfied that OPS is now doing a comprehensive, fair and effective job of handling complaints against police officers?

RICE: Well, any organization can improve. I'm not go-

ing to say I'm satisfied with any unit of policing because if I did the administrators of that unit would sit back and inertia would set in. We can always improve. But I'm very happy with the progress of the Office of Professional Standards, and I can give its administrator, David Fogel, much of the credit for it. He came in and turned it around. He depoliticized the organization and brought in educated professional investigators that had no connection with the police department whatsoever. As a result, they're producing a much better investigation. They're very credible to the community. We don't hear that hue and cry about OPS being a political entity or a "washing machine" — that all it does is launder the complaints. It has great credibility even with the most vocal of police detractors here in Chicago.

LEN: Last year it was reported that the number of complaints of excessive force dropped significantly. To what might you attribute this turnaround, and is there evidence to suggest that this decline will continue?

RICE: Hopefully it will continue, but it has required quite a bit of work. It required sensitizing programs, such as the cultural awareness program. At each and every staff meeting we emphasize and reemphasize the need for commanders to take necessary and appropriate

this disputes their contention. I don't even know why they made that charge, because it should be to their benefit to see the incidences of excessive force reduced. They could go with that to the bargaining table and say we have a better quality of officers so give us more money. But union people are sometimes short-sighted; all they can see themselves as is adversaries of management. They can't see where they have much more in common with management than they have differences. That's short-sighted on the part of union leaders.

LEN: How would you characterize your relationship with the union leadership?

RICE: It's the usual relationship. We listen to them, we're there for them, and we certainly seek their input in any change in procedures that might affect their union members. I feel that the administration's relationship with the union is good. I'd like it reciprocal at times. They seem to think that we have different missions. They can't seem to see that the furtherance of professionalism in policing helps unionism as much as it does policing. Union people are just accustomed to having an adversary relationship with management; it's just their nature. Hopefully they can see that it's to their benefit to improve policing.

'Union people are accustomed to having an adversary relationship with management; it's just their nature. It's to their benefit to improve policing.'

action against anyone that they perceive has the propensity to use excessive force in making arrests, or in using verbal abuse. We've succeeded in isolating a great many of the people that have track records of physical or verbal abuse, we've made cases on them and we've fired them. I've made it clear in no uncertain terms to the entire department that it won't be tolerated. Nothing detracts from professionalism in a police department like the use of excessive force, and I think the message has gotten across. As a result we've had a 20 percent reduction in complaints of excessive force last year, and arrest activity went up per officer, from 13 per officer per month to 16. So we're doing the job, we're doing it better, and we have less complaints from the public.

LEN: The police union challenged the OPS report, saying that the decrease in complaints was a result of manipulating numbers, among other factors. How would you size up that claim?

RICE: I think it's hogwash. We saw that we had more arrest activity than we normally had, and our disorderly-conduct arrest activity has fallen because we're under court order not to make mass arrests unless we plan on prosecuting them and going to court. But arrests other than disorderly conduct have gone up, so

LEN: Chicago has a solid reputation for being a heavily politicized city, and the effects of politics on police were seen in one respect a few years ago, when there seemed to be a revolving door for police superintendents and acting superintendents. Just how much of an ongoing problem is politics in your administration of the department?

RICE: It's important to separate partisan politics from the politics of good government. The Mayor is responsible for the administration of the executive branch of government, of which we're part, and he's accountable for the manner in which his programs impact on his constituency. So it is appropriate for the Mayor to respond to the legitimate concerns of citizens, and it's the obligation of any municipal department head, including the police superintendent, to respond to those orders. Conversely, it's the duty of the police superintendent to protect his organization from partisan politics. He must be resistant to any attempts from any government source to influence his appointments, the movement of personnel or the programs of the organization. In this respect, the police administrator must hold himself to the highest ethical standards. Failure to do so would certainly result in personal and professional disgrace.

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Lucas case backlash hits two La. detectives

Continued from Page 4

around on his story. I'll never be convinced that those officers planted any evidence or fed Lucas anything to taint his confessions."

McGehee concurred with Boutwell in saying that all he and the officers involved can think is that the probe of the investigation is politically motivated. "We have done nothing wrong. We pieced together old cases that a lot of people have worked on and collected a lot of information. Right now, we are just holding off to see what this district attorney is going to do."

According to McGehee, the district attorney in Waco, Dick Feazell, conferred with St. Tam-

many D.A. Reed and then they were supposed to go over the evidence with McGehee and the others to see what should be presented to the grand jury. "They never did this," McGehee noted. "They just went off on their own tangent. Instead of Henry Lucas being investigated, it was us."

McGehee contended that what is happening in Louisiana over the Lucas case is happening in other parts of the country as well. "Police are being attacked all over the United States. I think a lot of people found a way because this guy is allegedly recanting his stories to take a shot at law enforcement. I've been 30 years in law enforcement and handled God

knows how many homicide cases, and I haven't seen a man yet who hasn't tried to recant a confession he has given."

The special prosecutor in the case, Patrick Berrigan, said that at no time during the grand jury investigation of the four murders were McGehee and LaRocca made a target of it. "Through the manner by which the evidence was given, the fact that McGehee reported outside of the grand jury that he had been instructed to take the Fifth Amendment, at that time took away a lot of the credibility of an investigating officer who was presenting four murders," said Berrigan. "He did at that time probably become a target."

But Berrigan dismissed the charges that the grand jury's probe of the detectives was politically motivated. "That's just an outright lie," he said. "It's very

easy for people to say it's politics but overt or subliminal political pressure had nothing to do with the investigation."

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Right-wing extremists seen as diminished threat by law enforcers

Continued from Page 1

to execute any search warrants on their property."

Jack Killorin, a special agent with BATF, said it would be a mistake to "be afraid every minute" and believe that all Posse chapters sport members like Gordon Kahl. There are chapters, he said, such as one in Maryland whose sole concern is their dislike for the current internal revenue code. "There is nothing that we've seen that alleges that they're in any way paramilitary, that they're in any way involved or gathering in the implements of violence," he said.

Killorin's view, however, is apparently not shared by the U.S. Marshals Service. Stephen T. Boyle, a spokesman for the agency, said groups such as the Aryan Nations and the Posse are still considered a threat to law enforcement. "There was a major trial of the Aryan Nations," he said, "but by no means are they all in jail."

There are groups, such as the Order and the CSA, that were "more than sources of unease," Killorin conceded. "They were armed and had gone active rather than reactive," he said. "One of the things that should be a cause for real concern rather than simply unease is that the roots of the Order are some of the founders of the CSA. Randall Rader had been the leader of counterintelligence training at the CSA compound when they were running a training school."

Rader later moved on to become one of the early and more powerful leaders of the Order.

Several members of the Order, whose stronghold is in northern Idaho, were arrested in the raid on the CSA compound last April. The members had been charged in Seattle with offenses including arson, murder and attempted murder, counterfeiting and armed robberies totaling more than \$4 million.

With several key members of the organization now sentenced to extensive prison terms, law enforcement agencies say the

Order has been left in "a shambles."

Killorin said it is untrue that the Posse Comitatus as a whole is currently ineffectual. There could be members within the most peace-loving chapters of the organization who advocate violence, he said.

"At one point, these groups

were successful in arresting and prosecuting members of these groups who are involved in terrorist activities. "The problem that you have when you say vigilantes," he said, "is that everyone in this country has a right to believe in anything they want to believe in. There is nothing that law enforcement can do about that. Once you



James P. Wickstrom, one of the founders of the Posse Comitatus.

reached a pinnacle with armed encampments," Killorin said. "That got an appropriate law enforcement response. Some of these groups that had grown to prominence and became a focal point for the identity movement have been broken up."

The 1985 raid on CSA's encampment, he said, broke up two of the most overtly violent and visible organizations in the country. "There are still cases being made on members of some of these groups or people who belong to other groups who espouse a common philosophy. Nothing right now is happening on the scale of the Order and the CSA case."

Bill Carter, a spokesman for the Federal Bureau of Investigation, said his agency has been suc-

cessful in arresting and prosecuting members of these groups who are involved in terrorist activities. "The problem that you have when you say vigilantes," he said, "is that everyone in this country has a right to believe in anything they want to believe in. There is nothing that law enforcement can do about that. Once you

go beyond the rhetoric stage, though, and commit Federal violations or local violations, that's a whole different matter. And if you have a conspiratorial enterprise in a felony action, then you could charge these individuals under the RICO statute."

The current easing of law enforcement fears may yet turn around once again, as Killorin cautioned that these extremist groups have ties to other organizations that have been around for much longer, such as the Ku Klux Klan and the neo-Nazi party. "The CSA sounds new and flashy, but out there are still these older groups," he said. "These philosophies are similar and there is plenty of reason to believe that they share information and that members move from one organization to another."

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The dictionary is the work of Irving Shapiro, Professor of Criminal Justice and Court Management at St. John's University, New York. Professor Shapiro has been a member of the New York Bar for over 40 years. During part of this time he was a court official in New York courts during which time he lectured extensively and directed many training programs to prepare court personnel for competitive promotion examinations. His experience as a lawyer, court official, and teacher has given him a broad perspective for the design of a dictionary meeting the needs of the present day.

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Jobs

Chief of Police. The City of Rochester, Minn., population 60,000, is seeking qualified applicants to head a department of 117 employees (97 sworn) and an annual budget of \$5.6 million.

Applicants must have the following credentials: a minimum of five years senior command experience in law enforcement; an undergraduate degree (or the equivalent) in law enforcement, criminal justice or a related field, and demonstrated leadership and administrative ability, including extensive knowledge of modern police administration.

Salary is commensurate with qualifications, and excellent fringe benefits are offered. To apply, send resume in confidence to: Director of Employee Relations, City of Rochester, 224 First Avenue, S.W., Room 107, Rochester, MN 56902. Deadline for applications is May 2, 1986.

Chief of Police. Sauk Village, Ill., a community of 11,000 located south of Chicago, is seeking a chief of police. The police department consists of 16 sworn officers and 8 civilian employees and has an annual budget of \$620,000.

The position requires an individual with a minimum of five years police experience (at least three years in a supervisory capacity) and a B.A. in the social sciences or a police-related field.

Salary range is \$30,000 to \$35,000 to start, depending upon experience, along with excellent

benefits. Anticipated starting date is June 15, 1986. To apply, send resumes to: Mayor Edward W. Pesel, Village of Sauk Village, 21701 Torrence Avenue, Sauk Village, IL 60411. Deadline for applications is April 30, 1986.

Police Officers. Trinidad, Colo., a city of 10,000, has entry-level openings for police patrolmen.

Applicants must have at least a high school education, and must be at least 21 years old at time of appointment. Candidates must be able to successfully pass a written test, physical agility test, polygraph exam, psychological screening, medical examination and state certification. Applicants will be notified of next test date. Starting salary is \$13,166 per year, plus benefits.

Apply to: Trinidad Police Department, P.O. Box 775, Trinidad, CO 81082.

Police Officer, Certified. The Tucson Police Department is recruiting "quality" certified police officers. Candidates must be currently certified by the Arizona Law Enforcement Officer Advisory Council or an equivalent certifying agency of another state. Applicants must be at least 21 years of age at the time of completion of academy.

Candidates must also meet the following requirements: vision no worse than 20/100 uncorrected in each eye, correctable to 20/20 in one eye and 20/30 in the other; pass written and physical fitness

tests; undergo comprehensive background investigation, psychological evaluation, placement interview and medical examination, and pass polygraph examination.

Preference will be given to applicants who meet all of the following criteria: employment with an agency serving a population greater than 50,000; street experience in excess of one year, and law enforcement employment that includes at least some portion of the 12-month period prior to application. Minimum starting salary is \$1,771 per month; maximum starting salary is \$1,966 per month. The next test will be offered on May 20, 1986.

Inquiries should be directed to Sgt. Mariann Hermes-Hardy, Recruitment Coordinator, Tucson Police Department, Personnel Section-Recruiting, P.O. Box 1071, Tucson, AZ 85702-1071. Telephone: (602) 791-4529.

Training Coordinator/Administrator. The Criminal Justice Training and Education Center in Toledo, Ohio, is seeking an experienced administrator.

Responsibilities of the position include: course design, scheduling, monitoring and report writing. Candidates should have a background that demonstrates hard work, reliability and self-motivation. Bachelor's degree required; master's preferred. Law enforcement or related experience is required, and experience as a teacher or trainer is preferred.

Salary ranges from \$26,000 to \$30,000 depending on qualifications.

To apply, send resume, including references, to: Director,

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, 946 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614

Police Officers. The Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department is accepting applications for entry-level police officer positions.

Applicants must at least 21 years of age (no maximum) at time of testing, and must be a U.S. citizen with high school diploma or GED certificate. Applicants must also have vision no worse than 20/200 in each eye.

Excellent starting salary offered, along with comprehensive benefits package. Generous holidays, along with paid vacation and sick leave and excellent retirement benefits. Uniforms and equipment furnished by the department.

To obtain additional information or to apply, write or call: Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department, Personnel Bureau, 400 E. Stewart, Las Vegas, NE 89101. (702) 386-3497.

Police Officers. The City of Arlington, Tex., is seeking new officers for its police department. Arlington is located near Dallas and Fort Worth.

Applicants must be between age 21 and 35, with weight proportionate to height (maximum weight is three pounds per inch of height). Vision must be no worse than 20/100 uncorrected, correctable to 20/20, and applicants must have a college degree.

The position of police officer offers an entry-level salary of \$1,605 per month, up to a top pay of \$2,163. Among the fringe

benefits are three to four weeks paid vacation (depending on longevity), nine paid holidays per year, paid health and life insurance, college tuition reimbursement program, sick leave, and all uniforms and equipment furnished.

To obtain further information, write to: Police Recruiting Office, Arlington Police Department, 6000 W. Pioneer Parkway, Arlington, TX 76013.

Terrorism Advisor. The Terrorism Research and Communication Center, located in the U.S. Virgin Islands, is seeking candidates for the position of international operations advisor. Successful candidate will report to the director.

The position requires an individual who is a U.S. citizen with an accredited master's degree (doctorate preferred), at least 10 years supervisory experience in news, DOD-MI, NSA, DIA or CIA field operations abroad, and a basic knowledge of counter-terrorism tactics.

The position offers an annual \$75,000 renewable consultancy contract, and requires extensive travel abroad.

Send resume in confidence to: Thomas P. O'Connor, Director, TRACC, P.O. Box 1547, New York, NY 10163. Deadline: May 31, 1986.

Assistant Professor Police Administration/ Criminal Justice

The Department of Political Science at the University of North Dakota anticipates a vacancy for a tenure-track faculty position in Police Administration/Criminal Justice for fall 1986.

Applicants should have an advanced degree in Police Administration/Criminal Justice with administrative experience in law enforcement; Ph.D. preferred. A secondary field in public administration is desired. Teaching responsibilities include courses in public administration program with emphasis on police administration and courses in criminal justice studies.

Appointment will be at the rank of assistant professor and the salary range is \$18,000 to \$24,000.

To apply, send resume to: Ronald E. Pynn, Chairman, Department of Political Science, University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, ND 58202. The University of North Dakota is an affirmative action/equal opportunity employer.

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New DUI law in Illinois gets mixed early reviews

Continued from Page 3

and others have encountered the problem of multiple offenders being let off "way too easy."

Bachesta recalled one case involving a driver who was arrested three times in the same month for drunken driving, finally killing someone in a hit-and-run accident. "Two of the DUI's were dismissed and they sentenced him on one DUI to \$100 fine and 30 days in the in-house alcohol treatment center," he said. "Evidently, the hit-and-run was dismissed on a technicality."

Bachesta is not a proponent of the new law. Under the old law, he said, if you "screwed up" during the second offense, the odds were that the offender would spend five or six days in the county jail and pay a heavy fine. "If it were me and I had to spend a few days in the county jail and pay out a thousand dollars, I would think twice about doing the same thing again," he said.

Bachesta said that under the new law, fines have been reduced to a maximum of \$400 since offenders are being advised to have an attorney as well as undergo an

evaluation. The fine is increased if the offender does not pay for an attorney to be present, he said.

"I didn't see any problem with the old law," said Bachesta. "I think the law should have stayed the same and the fines should have just increased."

St. Clair County state's attorney John Baricevic maintained that a police officer who believes that multiple offenders are getting off easier is "all wet."

"There are a lot of police officers who want to criticize the courts and prosecutors every time they don't like what's going on," he said.

"We've probably done 400 DUI's since January and we only lost once on a first offender who beat us on no probable cause for arrest," said Baricevic.

Baricevic said his view that police officers will ultimately tire of coming to court has not changed. "We have gotten some complaints about the time they're spending in court from them and from their budget officers," he said. "It's too early to really affect the budget but in the short run there have been more tickets written."

Upcoming Events

JUNE

- 2-3. Contemporary Terrorism. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$360.
- 2-4. Corporate Loss Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. To be held in Louisville, Ky. Fee: \$260.
- 2-4. Communications Skills in Security. Presented by the Peregrine Institute of Security. To be held in New York.
- 2-4. Investigation and Prosecution of Hazardous Waste Crimes. Presented by Washington Crime News Services. To be held in Arlington, Va. Fee: \$325.
- 2-6. Microcomputer Programming with a Data Base Management System. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$675.
- 2-6. Technical Surveillance I. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$660.
- 2-6. DWI Instructor Course. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 2-6. Interview & Interrogation. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 2-8. Basic Hostage Negotiation. Presented by the Traffic Institute. To be held in Evanston, Ill. Fee: \$400.
- 2-13. Supervising a Selective Traffic Law Enforcement Program. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$460.
- 3-5. Legal Liability for Police Administrators. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$360.
4. Criminal Code Update. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. To be held in Cleveland, Fe: \$60.
- 4-5. Physical Security: Condos, Hotels, Offices & Resorts. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$350.
- 5-6. Contemporary Investigative Technology. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Omaha. Fee: \$350.

- 5-9. Twelfth National PSDI Training Seminar. Cosponsored by the Justice System Training Association, the Milwaukee Police Department, the Milwaukee County Sheriff's Department and the Police Training Department of Milwaukee Area Technical College. To be held in Milwaukee. For information, write: JSTA, Box 356, Appleton, WI 54912. (414) 731-8893.
6. Missing Children. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$60.
7. Technical Awareness of Hazardous Materials for First Responders. Presented by the Office of Community Services, Columbia-Greene Community College. To be held in Hudson, N.Y. Fee: \$43.
- 9-10. Win Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Lansing, Mich. Fee: \$75 (officers); \$60 (spouse).
- 9-12. Security Officer Training Skills. Presented by the Peregrine Institute of Security.
- 9-12. The Public Safety Concept for Administrators. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Lansing, Mich. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).
- 9-12. Police Internal Affairs. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.
- 9-13. Community Initiatives in Crime Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.
- 9-13. Technical Surveillance II. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. Fee: \$660.
- 9-13. Training for the Field Training Officer. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Dallas. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).
- 10-12. Arson Investigation. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$100.
- 10-17. Hostage Negotiations. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Winchester, Va. Fee: \$350.
- 19-17. The Tactical Edge: Surviving High-Risk Patrol. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Lansing, Mich. Fee: \$75 (officers);

\$65 (spouse).

16-20. Advanced Crime Prevention. Presented by the National Crime Prevention Institute. Fee: \$325.

16-20. Police Instructor Development. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Minneapolis/St. Paul, Minn. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

19-20. Video Operations. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

16-20. Homicide Investigation. Presented by the Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University. Fee: \$150.

16-20. Microcomputer Assisted TAR. Presented by the Traffic Institute. Fee: \$400.

17-19. Police Fleet Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio, Tex. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

17-20. Technical Countermasures. Presented by the Peregrine Institute of Security.

17-20. The Investigation of Computer Fraud. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Washington, D.C. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

19-20. Bicycle Law Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

21-22. Win Seminar. Presented by Calibre Press. To be held in Seattle. Fee: \$75 (officers); \$60 (spouse).

22-28. Managing the Recruit Training Function. Presented by the Criminal Justice & Public Safety Training Center. To be held in Rochester, N.Y. Fee: \$660.

23-27. Police Records Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Houston. Fee: \$425 (member agencies); \$475 (nonmember agencies).

23-27. Drug Unit Commander Seminar. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$325.

24-26. The Media Interview and the Law Enforcement Executive. Presented by the

International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Antonio, Tex. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

25-26. Uniform Crime Reporting School. Presented by the Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Sam Houston State University. To be held in Huntsville, Tex. Free registration.

25-27. Bomb Incident Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Colorado Springs, Colo. Fee: \$375 (member agencies); \$425 (nonmember agencies).

29-July 2. Annual Meeting & Seminar Program. Presented by the International Association for Hospital Security. To be held in Las Vegas.

30-July 1. Physical Security: Condos, Hotels, Offices & Resorts. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.

JULY

1-2. Contemporary Investigative Technology. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.

2-3. Corporate Aircraft Security. Presented by Richard W. Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in Chicago. Fee: \$350.

7-11. Investigation of Missing Children. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Minneapolis/St. Paul. Fee: \$375 (member agency); \$425 (nonmember agency).

7-11. Locks & Locking Devices. Presented by the National Intelligence Academy. To be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. Fee: \$660.

7-11. Investigation of Economic Crime/White-Collar Crime. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Denver. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (nonmember agency).

9-13. World Congress of Victimology. To be held in Lake Buena Vista, Fla. For further information, write to call: World Congress, 2333 North Vernos Street, Arlington, VA 22207. (703) 528-8872.

14-16. Contemporary Investigative Technology. Presented by Richard W.

Kobetz & Associates Ltd. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$350.

14-16. Introductory Microcomputer Workshop for the Police Manager. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. To be held in Jacksonville, Fla. Fee: \$325.

14-16. Comprehensive Police Intelligence Management. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in Colorado Springs, Colo. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (nonmember agency).

14-18. Microcomputer Workshop for Police Applications. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$460.

14-18. Progressive Patrol Administration. Presented by the International Association of Chiefs of Police. To be held in San Diego. Fee: \$425 (member agency); \$475 (nonmember agency).

15-17. Introduction to Narcotic Enforcement. Presented by the Institute of Police Technology & Management. Fee: \$295.

Court to hear appeal of search case

Continued from Page 6
U.S. Supreme Court that the inspection was constitutional, but rather urged the Court to broaden its 1984 exception to the exclusionary rule, which holds that evidence obtained in violation to the Fourth Amendment may not be used in criminal proceedings.

The Court held in 1984 that evidence seized by police with a judicial warrant that they reasonably, although incorrectly, believed to be valid should be admissible. The Court noted at that time that exclusion of evidence in those cases did little or nothing to deter police misconduct.

In this case, *Illinois v. Krull*, the state said that similar logic calls for the allowance of evidence seized by police "in reasonable good faith reliance" on a state statute they presume to be valid.

In the second case scheduled for review, the Court has been asked to consider whether police have the right to open all containers found in a warrantless inventory of an impounded automobile after the driver has been arrested.

The case began when police in Boulder, Colo., stopped a speeding truck driver, arrested him for drunken driving and impounded the truck.

During a routine inventory of the vehicle's contents, police opened a backpack and a nylon bag inside it and discovered several metal canisters. The canisters were found to hold cocaine and drug paraphernalia.

The search of the canisters was ruled unconstitutional and their admission as evidence was barred. The courts said police could not constitutionally open every canister found in an impounded car.

In its appeal, the state cited previous Supreme Court rulings in similar cases, which the state said strengthened its argument for broad power to check the contents of impounded cars.

Directory of Training Sources Listed

American Jalt Association, c/o Beth Love, AJA Project Coordinator, Contact Center Inc., P.O. Box 81826, Lincoln, NE 68601. (402) 464-0604.

ANACAPA Services Inc., Law Enforcement Programs, Drawer Q, Santa Barbara, CA 93102.

Broward County Criminal Justice Institute, Broward Community College, 3601 S.W. Davie Road, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33314. (305) 475-6790.

Calibre Press, 666 Dundee Rd., Suite 1607, Northbrook, IL 60062.

Center for Criminal Justice, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, OH 44106. (216) 368-3308.

Criminal Justice Center, John Jay College of Criminal Justice, 444 West 56th Street, New York, NY 10019. (212) 247-1600.

Criminal Justice & Public Safety Training Center, 3055 Brighton-Henrietta Town Line Road, Rochester, NY 14623-2790. (716) 427-7710.

Criminal Justice Training Center, Modesto Junior College, 2201 Blue Oam Avenue, P.O. Box 4065, Modesto, CA 95352. (209) 575-4487.

Criminal Justice Training and Education Center, Attn: Ms. Jeanne L. Klein, 945 S. Detroit Avenue, Toledo, OH 43614. (419) 362-5665.

Dade-Miami Criminal Justice Assessment Center, Attn: Dr. Arthur L. Benton, 11380 N.W. 27th Avenue, Miami, FL 33187. (305) 347-1476.

Delinquency Control Institute, Tyler Building, 3601 South Flower Street, Los Angeles, CA 90007.

Florida Institute for Law Enforcement,

St. Petersburg Junior College, P.O. Box 13489, St. Petersburg, FL 33733.

Georgia Police Academy, 959 E. Confederated Ave., P.O. Box 1456, Atlanta, GA 30371. Tele: (404) 656-6105.

Hocking Technical College, Special Events Office, Nelsonville, OH 45764. (614) 753-3591, ext. 319.

Institute of Police Technology and Management, University of North Florida, 4567 St. Johns Bluff Rd. So., Jacksonville, FL 32216.

Institute of Public Service, Brenau Professional College, Gainesville, GA 30601-3697.

International Association of Chiefs of Police, 13 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, MD 20878. (301) 946-0922.

International Association for Hospital Security, P.O. Box 637, Lombard, IL 60148. (312) 953-0990.

International Association of Women Police, c/o Sgt. Shirley Warner, Anchorage Police Department, 622 C Street, Anchorage, AK 99501. (907) 264-4193.

Keat State Police Training Academy, Stockdale Safety Building, Keat, OH 44242. (216) 672-3070.

Jerome Leavitt Inc., 5402 East Ninth Street, Tucson, AZ 85711-3115.

Milwaukee Area Technical College, 1015 North Sixth Street, Milwaukee, Wis. 53203.

Narcotic Enforcement Officers Association, P.O. Box 999, Darien, CT 06820. (203) 656-2906.

National Alliance for Safe Schools, 601

North Interregional, Austin, TX 78702. (512) 396-8686.

National Association of Fire Investigators, 53 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, IL 60604. (312) 939-6050.

National Association of Police Planners, c/o Ms. Lillian Taylor, Portsmouth Police Department, 711 Crawford Street, Portsmouth, VA 23704. (804) 393-8289.

National College of Juvenile Justice, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507. (702) 784-6012.

National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, P.O. Box 8970, Reno, NV 89507.

National Crime Prevention Institute, School of Justice Administration, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292.

National Intelligence Academy, Attn: David D. Barrett, 1300 Northwest 82nd Street, Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33309. Telephone: (305) 776-6500.

National Police Institute, 405 Humphreys Building, Central Missouri State University, Warrensburg, MO 64093-5119.

New England Institute of Law Enforcement Management, Babson College, Drawer E, Babson Park, MA 02167.

Pennsylvania State University, McKeesport Campus, Continuing Education Department, University Drive, McKeesport, PA 15132. (412) 678-9501.

Pennsylvania State University, S-169 Human Development Bldg., University Park, PA 16802.

Peregrine Institute of Security, 66

Vestry Street, New York, NY 10013. (212) 431-1016.

Police Executive Development Institute (POLEX), The Pennsylvania State University, S159 Human Development Building, University Park, PA 16802. (614) 863-0282.

Professional Police Services Inc., P.O. Box 10902, St. Paul, MN 55110. (612) 464-1080.

Richard W. Kobetz and Associates, North Mountain Pines Training Center, Arcadia Manor, Route Two, Box 100, Berryville, VA 22611. (703) 955-1128 (24-hour desk).

Sam Houston State University, Criminal Justice Center Police Academy, Box 2296, Huntsville, TX 77341.

Sirchie Finger Print Laboratories, Criminal Justice Training Center, 114 Triangle Drive, P.O. Box 30576, Raleigh, NC 27622.

Southern Police Institute, Attn: Ms. Shirley Beck, University of Louisville, Louisville, KY 40292. (502) 688-6581.

Southwestern Law Enforcement Institute, P.O. Box 707, Richardson, TX 75080. (214) 690-2370.

Traffic Institute, 555 Clark Street, P.O. Box 1409, Evanston, IL 60204.

University of Delaware, Division of Continuing Education, 2800 Pennsylvania Avenue, Wilmington, DE 19806. (302) 738-8165.

Western Society of Criminology, c/o Joyce McAlexander, School of Public Administration, Criminal Justice Program, San Diego State University, San Diego, CA 92162. (619) 266-6224.

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Law enforcement in the city of big shoulders

Chicago may be known as the Second City to some, but it may be second to none in the diversity, complexity and immediacy of the demands placed on its police.

Turn to the special interview with Supt. Fred Rice, and find out why policing in the Windy City is no breeze. **On 9.**



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